Clerk of the Courts

The Union and Eastern Journal.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857. VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 14.

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MARCUS WATSON, Printer.

Poetry.

THE SONG OF THE BANK.

NOT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Work, work, work!
And stand at the desk all day;
Work, work, work!
And bid an adieu to all play.
Work, and be constantly driven;
And wear the flesh from your bones and your face,
The outsiders think banking is heaven,
But it is more like the opposite place.

Count, count, and write!
Count money all day long—
And out strong your balance at night
Have your cash come provokingly wrong.
Then toil till you're nervous and cross,
And hunt till you almost fear
You must charge it to "profit and loss,"
And at last find it on the cashier.

Post, and compare, and post!
Post, and compare, and check!
And work till you are almost
Of your former self a wreck.
Post, and check, and compare!
Check, and compare, and foot,
Till you are driven almost to despair
By the work which upon you is put.

Ledger, and Journal, and Cash,
And Blotter and Register too,
And the whole of that blue edged trash
Which it takes so long to write through;
I wish they could all be turn'd back
To rags, real dirty and rank,
And be stuff'd down the mouth of that jack—
Ass who first invented a bank!

Sign, sign, sign!
And in nervous agony writhe,
Till you're forced at length to resign
By that busy old chap with a scythe.
Would you be a good banker? then work,
And commit neither error nor fault;
Spend your days at a desk like a clerk,
And be laid after death in a vault.

Work, work, work!
And stand at the desk all day;
Work, work, work!
And bid an adieu to all play.
Work, and be constantly driven—
Wear the flesh from your bones and your face—
The outsiders think banking is heaven,
But it's more like the opposite place!

Agricultural.

Composition of Wheat, Flour, & Bread.

CHEMICAL.—*Jan. 17.*—Dr. W. A. Miller, President, in the chair.—A paper was read, by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, "On the Composition of Wheat, Flour, and Bread." The authors described the results of an extended course of experiments, in which the wheat was traced throughout from the field to the bakery. The crops under examination were grown each successive year from 1845 to 1854 inclusive. In 1846, which year yielded altogether the most fully matured crops, the proportion of nitrogen was lowest, and in 1853, when the crops were altogether poorest, the proportion of nitrogen was highest.

The characters of a highly matured crop are, low proportion of water, low proportion of ash, and low proportion of nitrogen. In reference to the effect of manuring, it appeared that in crops manured with both nitrogenized and mineral matters, there was the best produce and the greatest reduction in the proportion of nitrogen. The character of the ash of wheat, though subject to considerable variations in poor crops, was found in well-matured produce to have great fixity of composition. The character of the ash, moreover, was very independent of the nature of the manure, but it was observed that the proportion of lime increased with the high maturation of the crop. In reference to the products of the mill, the barn was found to yield 10 times as much ash, and 11-2 times as much nitrogen, as did the household flour. The authors estimated the amount of water in bread at from 36 to 38 per cent., and considered that 100 pounds of flour yielded on the average 138 lbs. of bread. Their experiments showed that the loss of dry matter in fermentation is extremely small, certainly less than 1 per cent. They considered that the average amount of nitrogen in bread was 1-3 per cent. It is well known that millers and bakers consider the excellence of flour to be in proportion to the amount of starch. Contrary to the opinion of Liebig, and of most chemical physiologists, the authors maintained that the bakers' standard is the correct one; or at any rate that the least nitrogenized bread contains an ample sufficiency of nitrogen, and that the great demand for food is for its respiratory or carboniferous constituents.—From a large number of analyses of flour, in which the gluten was separated mechanically, it appeared that, both in Europe and America, in proceeding from the North to the South, the proportion of gluten gradually increased, and, consequently, according to the authors' criterion of high maturation, the most matured crops were grown in the coldest latitudes. Dr. Marcet was indisposed to admit the authors' conclusions in reference to the low value of the nitrogenized constituents, and referred to some experiments showing, that the more highly nitrogenized is the character of the food, the less is the quantity of food required.—*New England Farmer.*

Seasonable Hints.

As the days open so you will see your flowers begin to give renewed signs of life. Keep them steadily going, but incrase the day temperature rather than the night.—High night temperature, with dark days, partly caused by snow or shutters being left on, give your plants an etiolated aspect, and your flowers a dull color, which detracts very much from their beauty, and shows a want of skill and attention on the part of the grower.

Never let a particle of moss grow on the soil in the pots; a stirring is as beneficial to the plants in them as it is among those in the open ground. Those showing the strongest symptoms of starting give a slight top dressing to, but do not let this soil deceive you in the watering, as it will very likely do, without great care and skill—Nothing like accustoming yourself to give the pot a pat with your knuckles in passing; if it sounds hollow on doing so, it wants watering. Plants, it should be remembered, that are quite dormant, require less watering than those in full growth;—most plants while in the flower also, should have the water oftener.

Geraniums will most likely require repotting, which may be known by turning them out of the pot, which, if quite full of roots, is a sure sign at this season that they require larger. When they have taken hold of the new soil, or say a week after repotting, the shoot may be pinched back with advantage, which will cause several fresh ones to start out, and which must be given room by tying the old branches out thinner.

Calceolarias should now be encouraged to make all the growth possible, by liberal potting, and the last batch of Cinerarias may receive their final shift.

Pot Roses will begin to show signs of new growth. Commence early to give liquid manure water, quite weak at first, increasing with the growth, and you will get fine flowers. Remember roses like plenty of light and to be near the glass.

Go over the plants daily, and remove any decaying leaves or flowers, as it adds much to the general effect of your house, beside being beneficial to its inmates.

When you have strong gases going, never neglect keeping the floor of the green house moist.—*Country Gentleman.*

Miscellaneous.

From Moore's Rural New Yorker.

Neighb r Gray.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Have you met our new neighbor Gray, friend Tompkins?" inquired one farmer of another. They were at Peter Craig's blacksmith shop.

"No, and what's more, I don't want to meet him," was abruptly answered.

"Don't want to meet him!"

"No! I've said just what I mean," replied Tompkins, ill-naturedly. "I don't want to meet him or have anything to do with him."

"You'll change your mind, I think," said the blacksmith.

"Will I?" A sneer curled the lip of farmer Tompkins.

"Yes, and before Mr. Gray is two months in Splinterville," replied Peter Creig. "But pray tell us what you have against our new neighbor?"

"Oh; nothing very particular, only I don't like him."

"There is one thing to be said in his favor," remarked the blacksmith—"he keeps good stock."

"Humph! no better than is to be found in the neighborhood," said Tompkins.—"Not better, in fact, than I have."

"I am not sure of that," returned Peter Creig. "I put shoes on his carriage horses yesterday, and, if I'm any judge, their match is not within ten miles of these parts. No, no, friend Tompkins—you haven't the horse-flesh on your sixty acres that will compare with neighbor Gray's."

"Bah! neighbor Gray's! Nobody's got anything, from a patent pitchfork, up to a threshing machine that will compare with neighbor Gray's! It makes me downright angry to hear people talk after this fashion. Who's Mr. Gray, I'd like to know?"

"He's a gentleman," said the blacksmith, a little warmly.

"Gentleman!" Tompkins spoke with a bitter sneer, "I hate gentlemen!"

"The gentleman is the only true man, remarked Peter Creig.

"Of course—kid gloves, calf'skin, broad cloth and beaver, are everything; and the individual nothing."

"Not so fast, friend Tompkins; not so fast. It is the heart that makes the gentleman."

"If that is the case, I don't think there is much chance for your new neighbor. But gentleman, or no gentleman, I detest this Gray from the bottom of my heart, and wish he were a thousand miles away from Splinterville."

As Tompkins closed this sentence, in a pretty loud tone voice, his ear caught the sound of a footstep, and turning quickly, he saw Mr. Gray approaching through the shop, having entered by the opposite door from the one near which the little group of men were standing. He was near enough to have heard the closing sentence; and, from the expression of his countenance, it was pretty evident that its meaning was understood.

The moment Tompkins saw him, his face crimsoned, and turning off abruptly, he strode away. As he did so, he thought he heard the voice of Mr. Gray calling after him. But he had not the manliness to stop and meet face to face the individual whose name he had used so freely.

An ill-natured, jealous-minded, unhappy kind of a man was this Tompkins. You will find his counterpart in almost every neighborhood. Mr. Gray, towards whom he cherished such unkind feelings, had bought, some months before, the farm that immediately adjoined his; and, a few weeks previously; taken formal possession. Now, Tompkins wanted this farm, and had been for some time, endeavoring to strike a bargain with its previous owner, when Mr. Gray, seeing the property advertised for sale, complied with the terms, and became the purchaser. Tompkins wished to exchange his farm for the other, and give notes for the difference in price; and although the owner had two or three times declined his offer, he was still in hope of making the arrangement, when Mr. Gray dashed all his hopes to the ground.

From that moment he hated Mr. Gray in his heart, and wished him all manner of evil. But for all this, Tompkins didn't feel very comfortable in mind about the harsh sentence which he was very certain Mr. Gray had heard. Talk as freely as he would, behind his neighbor's back, he was not quite prepared to denounce him to his face; and for this reason, if for none other—he could show no other cause for his animosity. The farm was in market, and his new neighbor had as good right to purchase as anybody else. It was not at all probable that Mr. Gray knew anything about his previous negotiations; and even if he had, there was no reason why he should not purchase if an offer of the farm were made to him.

Compelled, now to look at the affair, as if looking upon it with other people's eyes, Tompkins was not able to justify himself in the unkind attitude he had taken, Imagination had brought him face to face with the incensed Mr. Gray, who said to him in a stern, demanding voice:

"What is the meaning of this language? What have I done, that you detest me, wish me a thousand miles away from Splinterville?"

In vain did farmer Tompkins seek to frame some reply in his thoughts that would have the appearance of justification. It would not answer to refuse giving any reason for his conduct; for that would place him in the light of a mere traducer of his neighbor without cause. Nor would it do to state the true reason; for that was one which, however valid in his own eyes could hardly appear so in the eyes of anybody else.

Farmer Tompkins was in something of a quandary. He had brought himself into rather a humiliating relation to this new neighbor; and the more he thought about it, the less clearly did he see himself honorably out of his trouble.

But Tompkins was not the man to humble himself, to use his own language, to any one, by acknowledging that he had done wrong, no matter how sharp were his convictions on the subject. And of all men in the world, Mr. Gray was the last to whom he would make humiliating acknowledgements. He hated him and despised him the more, now he felt himself something in his power. And he determined to brave it out. If neighbor Gray called upon him for an explanation, he would insult him to his face.

On the next morning Tompkins had occasion to visit the blacksmith's shop again.

"What did that Gray have to say about me yesterday?" he asked of Peter Creig, in his most abrupt, ill-natured manner.

"He didn't mention your name," replied the blacksmith.

The farmer looked surprised.

"He must have heard me."

"I rather think he did," said the blacksmith.

"And didn't say anything?"

"Not about you."

Farmer Tompkins was puzzled and disappointed. Much as he hated and affected to despise Mr. Gray, he felt nervous about the effect produced upon him by the harsh words he had spoken; and he had hoped to get some clue thereto from the blacksmith.

A few hours later in the day, as he was riding away from home, he saw his new neighbor approaching along the road not far distant. Obeying the first impulse of his mind, he turned his horse's head, and struck off into a narrow lane that took him nearly a mile out of his way. In consequence, he was too late for an appointment at which some important business was to be done, and lost an expected advantage.

"I wish this Gray had been in the Dead Sea before he thought of coming to Splinterville," was his angry ejaculation, when on arriving at the appointed place he found the business closed, and all the benefit, he had hoped to gain, forever beyond his reach.

Just as farmer Tompkins, on returning from this fruitless ride, came in sight of his house, he saw Gray leaving the house. He rubbed his eyes, and looked again. Yes; it was even so. Mr. Gray was passing thro' the gate; and now was moving down the road in the direction of his own home.—Tompkins slackened the speed of his horse so that he might not come too fully in view until Mr. Gray reached a bend in the road, around which he passed out of sight.

"What did that fellow want?" he asked sharply, of his wife, on reaching home.

"Of whom are you speaking?" she enquired.

"Why, Gray; confound him!"

"He merely asked for you," replied the wife.

"Did he say that he would call again?"

"No."

"Humph?" Farmer Tompkins was worried. It was plain that Mr. Gray was not a man to be assailed and traduced without calling his traducer to an account. So far as vituperation was concerned, farmer Tompkins found that an easy matter—it came as "natural as eating." But the thought of being called to an account—of being asked for explanations—of being required to give reasons for the language he had seen proper to use was very far from being agreeable.

All that afternoon, farmer Tompkins was in hourly dread of another visit from his new neighbor Gray. Every sound of approaching feet, or sudden call or noise of the shutting gate, caused him to start, or look up from his work. He was provoked with himself for all this; but, for his life, could not help it. A little while before sundown he came over from the barn to get something from the house. As he came in at the back door, a young woman, with a blue sun bonnet went out at the front door.

"Who's that?" he asked of his wife.

"Neighbor Gray's girl," was replied.

The farmer's heart gave a quicker bound.

"What did she want?"

He knit his brows as he awaited the answer.

"Mrs. Gray sent over a tumbler of calf's foot jelly for Maggy."

Now, Maggy was a dear little two years' old pet, with soft blue eyes, and light brown hair that fell in wavy circles about her neck, and a heart as full of love as that of her father was ill-will to almost every one but herself. To him she was sunlight and joy. The love that gushed forth from her seemed all the stronger because it had free course in no other direction. But Maggy was sick. A fall fever had seized upon her delicate frame, and wasted her almost to a shadow, and now, although the destroyer had departed from their dwelling, the child was as weak as in the days of earliest infancy.

"Mrs. Gray sent over a tumbler of calf's foot jelly for Maggy."

What an unexpected answered! Farmer Tompkins was altogether unprepared for it.

"How did she know that Maggy was sick?"

His voice was less imperative.

"Mr. Gray asked about her when he was here this morning."

"Who? What?"

Farmer Tompkins was again taken by surprise.

"Mr. Gray asked kindly about her; and when I told him that she was better, looked very much pleased."

The farmer turned his face partly away, so that his wife should not see its expression.

"How does Maggy seem this afternoon?" he asked a few minutes afterwards.

"Better," said the wife.

"I must look at her for a moment; dear little pet!" And Tompkins went into the bedroom where she lay. An older sister stood by her side, holding the calf's foot jelly, and feeding her with it.

"How is my little Maggy?" said the father, as he bent over and kissed her.

"I'm better," she answered, smiling—then added in a pleased way,

"Don't you think Mrs. Gray was very good to send me this nice calf's foot jelly?"

"Yes, dear."

How could he help answering yes?"

When farmer Tompkins returned to the barn, he felt very strangely. There was a pressure on his feelings, for which he could not clearly account; and no wonder—for the farmer was not much given to the observation of his own mental process. That little act of kindness towards Maggy, so altogether unexpected, had thrown his state of mind into sudden confusion. He had felt a dislike to Mrs. Gray, simply because he hated her husband—but how could he continue to cherish this feeling for one who had shown kindness towards his little Maggy? It was next to impossible. And Mr. Gray had asked after Maggy! And further still—it was natural to conclude that the kind act of his wife had some sort of dependence upon his direction of her thought towards the sick child.

"I wish I hadn't said anything against him at Peter Creig's." Now that thought marked the beginning of a better state of mind in farmer Tompkins. "I don't like him and will never forgive him as long as I live. But there is no occasion to make an enemy even of a dog. And, of course, he's my enemy from this day forth. I wonder what brought him over here. No, I don't wonder either! Well, let him do his worst; he'll find no backing down to Ephraim Tompkins."

On the next morning, Tompkins went over to the blacksmith's shop to see if Peter Creig had finished mending a plow which he had left there some days before. He had said nothing about being in a hurry; and did not really want the plow for a week.—But he thought he would step over and see how the work was progressing. As he entered the shop, he saw the plow lying near the forge. But the blacksmith was hammering away upon a wagon tire. Now, although Tompkins didn't want the plow for some days, he felt displeased at seeing his work put aside for the work of somebody else, and said a little tartly:

"I expected to see that plow finished by this time."

"And so it would have been, friend Tompkins, but our new neighbor Gray had the misfortune to break a wagon-tire yesterday afternoon, just in the midst of some hauling that must be finished by to-morrow. So I let your plow lie, as I knew you were not in a hurry, and was sure you would be willing to oblige Mr. Gray. I will have it all ready for you in the morning."

"To-morrow morning won't do!" said Tompkins angrily. "I want my plow to-day."

"I am sorry," said the blacksmith, in a troubled manner. "I didn't think it would make any difference, or I wouldn't have put aside your work for Mr. Gray or anybody else."

"O yes, you would!" retorted Tompkins, in a spiteful tone. "Mr. Gray is everything in Splinterville now—and I am nobody."

"Don't say that, friend Tompkins," said the blacksmith—"I would do your work as quickly as I would Mr. Gray's. If the plow had belonged to him, and you had come with a broken wagon-tire, I would have laid aside the plow to mend the tire."

But farmer Tompkins was not disposed to listen to reason. This act of letting his work lie over for a day in order to do that of his neighbor, against whom he had so deep a grudge, made him almost blind with passion, and was talking in a loud, angry voice, when neighbor Gray's form darkened the door of the blacksmith's shop. The new neighbor had called over to see how the mending of the wagon tire progressed. Just as he entered, Tompkins used his name in connection with some pretty harsh language. Not seeming to notice this, Mr. Gray came forward, and offering his hand to Mr. Tompkins, said very kindly:

"How is your little daughter this morning? I hope she is very much better?"

"She is better, I thank you," replied Tompkins, almost stammering out the words at the same time that he allowed Mr. Gray to take his hand and shake it, pretty much as he would shake a stick.

"I hope," continued Mr. Gray, that our friend the blacksmith has'nt done anything wrong in laying aside your work to do mine. If so, I pray you to let all the blame fall on my shoulders. We were so unfortunate as to break our wagon-tire, and all our work was at a stand-still until it was mended. It was one of those emergencies, in which all neighbors are ready to accommodate each other, even at the cost of a little inconvenience."

Now, farmer Tompkins hardly expected a greeting like this, and was considerably thrown aback, as the sailors say. The kind inquiry after Maggy—the remembrance of Mrs. Gray's thoughtful attention to the sick child—and more particularly, the open, frank, friendly manner in which Mr Gray spoke, all had the effect to disarm him. He wanted to repel the new neighbor—to speak out "his mind" to him—to let him see something of the antagonism that was in his heart. But the cordial good nature, and kind, gentlemanly bearing of Mr. Gray, was too much for him, and thawed the ice of his feelings faster than a determined ill-nature could freeze the surface.

"I called over yesterday afternoon," continued Mr Gray, "to mention what I had done; and ask you if it would put you to any inconvenience. And I intended to speak with you about a matter which I will mention now. It is this:

And he drew farmer Tompkins aside, in order that he might talk with him alone:

"I find," he continued, "in having the searches made for the purpose of fixing a true title to the farm just bought, and which adjoins yours, that there has been a clear mistake in running the boundary line between your farm and mine—a mistake that includes at least five acres of that fine meadow land to the west of your barn."

"I don't believe a word of it!" exclaimed farmer Tompkins, firing up, and looking the picture of angry indignation. "My title deeds call for sixty acres, I mean to hold if I law for it until doomsday!"

"Gently, gently, neighbor Tompkins," replied Mr. Gray. "There need be no trouble about the matter. We don't need any law to settle a business like this. A compromise, where both parties desire to do right, is the easiest thing in the world. You will find me very reasonable."

"Its more than you'll find me, then, Mr. Gray, if you attempt to get five acres of my meadow land. I can tell you that, in the beginning."

"I don't want a foot of your land," said Mr. Gray.

"What then do you want?" demanded the exasperated farmer.

"Simply to do right," was the calm reply. "I find that I am considerably over on your line, and that the amount of land I enclose which really belongs to you, is about five acres."

Farmer Tompkins started, looked confused and flushed a deep crimson.

"I requested" continued Mr. Gray, "my conveyancer to go carefully over the matter again, and make his report, which was done yesterday. He says there is no doubt about the matter, I am over the line considerably. Now, what I wish to say is this: I will buy these five acres at a hundred dollars an acre, if you are inclined to sell; if not, I will have my fence removed to the true line, which a surveyor can determine."

We need hardly say, that Tompkins was completely disarmed. If a thunderbolt had fallen at his feet, he could not have been more surprised. A moment or two he stood in bewilderment of mind; then reaching out his hand to Mr. Gray, he said:

"I am rebuked. Have it your own way. Let the fence stand where it is and keep the land if you choose—I shall still be as well off as I thought myself an hour ago."

"Right is right, friend Tompkins," said Mr. Gray. "So it you will walk over to my house, we will settle this business at once. I prefer keeping the land and paying for it the price mentioned."

"It is yours at any price," answered Mr. Tompkins. After a few moments of silence, he added:

"I was your enemy, I now see, without a cause. You have disarmed me at the first encounter. Let us now be friends."

And he reached forth his hand, which was warmly grasped by the new neighbor.

After that, farmer Tompkins was a different man. Mr. Gray proved to him a true friend, for both by example and precept he taught him a better and happier way in the world, and he walked therein with a more cheerful spirit than of old.

HE DIED AT HIS POST.—A sad, but beautiful and touching scene was witnessed at the accident at the Du Page bridge. On the morning after the accident, the slow tolling of a bell was heard. On looking to see whence it came, it was discovered to proceed from the engine as it lay submerged in the water. The waves as they foamed and surged over the sunken engine swayed the bell, which alone with the smoke-pipe appeared above water, and caused it to give a slow tolling sound. When the engine was raised from the water, the engineer was found in a standing posture, with his stiff, cold, icy hand firmly grasping the throttle valve, as though, amid the thick darkness he had discovered the perilous condition of the train, and sprang to avert the ruin.—But it was too late—the engine and train, with its precious freight of life and property, went down, and during the dreary night, the engine bell and the mad rushing waters rang out a solemn requiem for the dead.—It is probable that had not the freight train gone down, as it did, the passenger train from Chicago, due two hours later, and loaded with sleeping passengers, would itself have taken the fatal plunge.

☞ Eight fugitive slaves, for whom $300 reward was offered, were enticed on the 10th, by a woman to the jail in Dover, New Jersey, where the sheriff undertook to secure them, but, being armed, they escaped, and are probably now in Canada.

For the Union & Journal.

Reminiscences.

MR. EDITOR: While reflecting on the many wonderful events, which, during the past few years, have, like successive tides, followed each other in rapid succession, my thoughts intuitively fall back on some early associations and circumstances, which transpired in the days of my childhood and youth. Among my earliest recollections, were the home, the fire-side, the common food, the youthful sports, the field and the wild wood, and especially, the sunday costume of the church-going people, and though fifty or more years have intervened since the events, which I propose in this communication briefly to describe, transpired, yet are many of the scenes, with which I was then familiar, as fresh in memory now as though they were but of yesterday. I remember that the sabbath of my Grand Father, as well as that of all the older people, began on Saturday at sunset; and continued until six o'clock on Sunday afternoon. During this time no work was allowed, without or within, except what was absolutely indispensable. On the first day of the week at the usual hour, my Grand Father generally made his appearance, as he did on gala days, in his Sunday costume. This consisted of a long sky blue dress coat, adorned, according to the fashion of the times, with large bright embossed buttons. Buff colored deer skin breeches extending a little below the knee, fastened around the legs by welts and silver buckles. A long vest extending down the hips, and thence scalloped upward to the lower button. His shoes had long pointed toes, with broad straps, and fastened over the insteps with large, silver plated buckles. A white cambric cravat and a three cornered hat completed his Sunday costume.

As my grand father's residence was situated some three miles from the meeting house, which was located at Buxton Lower Corner, and as riding vehicles were then, "like angel's visits few and far between," he always rode to church on horseback.—Hence, on the Sabbath, after due preparation, he would take down his green hide whip, lead his bay mare to the horse block, mount, and depart for the house of worship. The young people, you must know, had to walk, and, therefore, had left at an early hour on foot. At church we generally found Deacons Leavitt and Bradbury; whose Sunday Costume was, in many respects, similar to that of my Grand Father's. Deacon Leavitt occupied a lone seat, called the "*Deacon's seat*," situated below, and in front of the ministers desk. The edifice was a large square old fashioned structure, without steeple or bellfry, or any other external ornament, located at the East end of a swell of land, similar to the rolling prairies of the far West. At the rear of the house was a cemetry; and in front a large common designed for military display on gala days, and where the boys sported on the fourth of July and other days of festivity. On the front side of this ancient house, was a high portico, entered by three outside doors, with one broad double door leading to the *Sanctum*. There were also two other entrances, one at the east and another at the West. The pews were square and high, with a rail and banisters around the top.—The boys were generally too short to see over the railings, and therefore had to look between the banisters, in order to see what was passing around them. The pulpit was elevated to a level with the surrounding galleries; a sounding board of curious workmanship, was suspended, by what seemed to me, a brittle thread, directly over the ministers' head. In each pew was one or more leaning stocks, hung to the sides by wooden hinges. The house was cold in winter, as stoves and furnaces were then unknown, save small foot stoves, made of tin and wood, in which were deposited a few live coals. Yet were the people more punctilious in their attention to public worship than now, with all the modern refinements, fixtures and comforts. I remember, however, with what solicitude and impatience, especially on a cold winter's day, I used to watch the old minister, Mr. Coffin, as he turned over the leaves of his long manuscript sermon, and glad I was when he said 'and lastly,' for then I was assured we had arrived on *soundings*, and that land could not be far distant. My uncle Humphrey generally led the choir of singers with his shrill tenor; master Brown thumbed the bass voil, while cousin Hannah, and others, brought up the treble. But how changed the scene since I bid adieu to the associates of my childhood and youth! Time in its onward march has not only swept from the stage of action, those men who were in the ascendant when I was but a boy, viz.—Lieut. S. Merrill, Capt. G. Elden, J. Roberts, T. Kimball, Capts. J. and P. Lane, J. Woodman, Esq. Cutts, J. Boynton, Dr. R. Brewster, Col. I. Lane, E. Sands, with many others, but almost an entire generation of a younger race have bowed to the iron hand of death, since I sported upon the green turf near that ancient structure. But I must pause, lest I spin out this uninteresting communication, except in a particular locality, to an unreasonable extent.

Kennebunk Port. W. M. B.

Must be Buried with the Free.

One of the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial, relates the following touching incident. He was travelling on the cars up to Cleveland:

I must tell you of a rare scene that was witnessed on the cars coming up. At Crestline, a very aged woman, apparently in a dying condition, was borne into the rear car by two brakeman, and left in charge of a lad of fourteen years, who proved to be her sole attendant. The passengers were astonished that so old a person—apparently quite a hundred years should be moved in winter, even so far as the next station, and they gathered round to help the boy for she was gasping as if for breath. Presently the fresh air and a cup of cold water revived the aged sufferer, and we asked the boy why he had been left alone with such a charge?—The boy told his story with a clear manly voice, and it was this:

"It was his grandmother; he had brought her thus from Greene County, Missouri, near the border of Arkansas and Kansas, by stage to Jefferson city, thence by railroad, and was taking her to Scotland! She had come out from the old country to die among her children, who were well to-do planters in South-western Missouri, but she had taken an insane dislike to the country, and nothing would do but she must be carried back to Scotland. She would not receive any attentions, would not wear the clothes provided for her, would not be waited upon by the servants, "though father had two niggers to do nothing but wait on her," would not ride in the carriage that cost $500 and was brought for her pleasure from Cincinnati. She would hardly take food to keep body and soul together. She had endured all but death in the removal from Scotland to Missouri, but in the first month after her arrival this craze came on her and we've had no peace since." In vain his father had expostulated and begged till his patience and filial love were exhausted, and he had to take his choice between sending the auld one to the crazy house in St. Louis or back to Scotland, but he wad na gang wi' her, so I came meself.'

'A wee bit of air—a wee bit—a wee bit?' gasped the old woman, and we hurried to help her, for it really seemed that death was there to free the spirit from the worn and shrivelled body. She revived a little, and we could not help asking the boy further questions. His story wat straight, and evidently true. He had a clear voice, with a metallic ring, that rose above the din of the whirling cars, and we listened and wondered. By accident, a passenger, Dr. Cook of the House of Representatives, I believe, asked, 'and was there no cause of complaint whatever?'

'None, none,' answered the boy, only she cried out she could na breath for the slavery, and she could na die in peace for the bluid on father, and she must gang owre the sea and be buried on the hills wi' the free folks.'

Now we saw another person. The withered, old crone was translated, as it were, before our eyes. We saw the will of an heroic Scotch woman staying the dissolution of a worn-out body that it might not be left in ground from which, in her ears, almost cold in death, was crying out the blood of her brother! She will not yet die, her decayed body may no longer respond to that sublime will, but the spirit will cling to its mortifying temple till that is brought to its Highland kirk-yard, and laid among the free by the free.

Maine Historical Society.

This Society held a meeting in the Representatives' Hall of the State House, Thursday afternoon and evening, March 5, which was well attended by the members of the Legislature and other citizens. HON. WM. WILLIS, of Portland, President of the Society, was present, and communicated several valuable and interesting papers.

The first paper presented was from Joseph Williamson, Esq., of Belfast, being a copy of the journal of the expidition of Governor Pownal to the Penobscot River in 1759, when the fort was erected at Fort Point, and during which expedition Gen. Waldo, the proprietor of the Waldo Patent, died suddenly on the West side of the river, in what is now the town of Veazie.

A paper was then read by Dr. A. C. Hamlin, of Bangor, on the rock inscriptions in Maine and the other New England States. He exhibited a plaster cast of the supposed inscriptions at Moubegan, also a cast of a section of the inscription upon the Dighton rock in Massachusetts, also accurate and interesting drawings of the inscriptions or pictographs upon the Dighton Rock, and upon rocks in the valley of the Connecticut river. These places were visited by Dr Hamlin last season, at the request of the Indian Department at Washington, and the drawings of them will appear in Mr. Schoolcraft's next volume of the Indian history of this country.

Dr. Hamlin also presented a manuscript copy of a journal of a military expidition from Massachusetts to Fort George in the State of New York, in 1756, during the French and Indian War, by Lieutenant Livermore.

He also presented manuscript journals of Elijah Livermore, the proprietor of the town of Livermore, and Major Fish, a surveyor, made in 1772 and '73, in opening roads from New Gloucester and Winthrop to the township, preparatory to the settlement of the same, accompanied by notes made by Thomas Chase, Esq., of Livermore, giving some account of the history and early settlement of the town.

A paper was then read by John McKeen Esq. of Brunswick, showing that the river which Captain Weymouth ascended at the beginning of the eighteenth century, was the Kennebec, and not the Penobscot.

In the evening a very able and elaborate paper upon the early settlement of Pamaquid, was read by J. Wingate Thornton, of Boston.

The Society was reported to be in a healthful condition, though it does not receive the attention of the educated men of the State, to which its merits pre-eminently entitle it. The light which it is shedding on the early history of Maine, is highly important and interesting. Great credit is due Mr. Willis, the former Secretary, and the present head officer of the Society, for the persevering zeal and historical taste and erudition which he so freely gives to advance the interests of the Society. His contributions are always ably written, in a style closely severe, and limpid as the purest stream from his mountain spring.

☞ A woman in Canada has been confined for debt over seven years.

☞ When your wallet is well supplied with the "root of all evil," your friendship is sought by both great and small.

☞ Elihu Burritt he engaged to lecture on slavery, at Detroit, Mich., last week, but when he arrived, found the church closed against him, from the impression that his speech would be political. It was the first time that any church had been closed against him.

COL. BENTON OUT OF THE COUNTRY. For the first time in his life, Col. Benton has visited foreign parts. Last week he allowed himself to be drawn over the Suspension Bridge at Niagara into the dominions of the sovereign lady Victoria, Defender of the faith and Queen of the United Kingdom.

The Spoils. When Governor Marcy was told that the rule of removal was to be applied rigorously to all office holders at the expiration of their commission, his only reply was, that he "thought he had gone far enough in declaring that to the victors belonged the spoils, but he never supposed they would be encouraged to quarrel among themselves and pillage their own camp."

☞ An eloquent Catholic priest, in attempting to persuade his flock to avoid the ball room on Saint Patrick's day in the evening, closed his appeal with this perfectly conclusive, and to an Irishman, knock-down and drag out argument: "The Irishman who goes to that ball is no better than a Dutchman!" No anathema could add to the force of that.

☞ A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, providing that in the election of Judges the names of the persons voted for shall be placed upon a separate ticket, and a separate box shall be kept by the canvassers for the reception of those votes. This is one step towards separating the Judiciary from the influence of political organizations. It will doubtless pass without serious opposition.

☞ "Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me, or you will set me afire." "No danger of that," was the answer, "you are too green to burn."

☞ Lord Stanforth told Moore that Lady Caroline Lamb, in a moment of passion, had knocked down one of her pages with a stool. "Well," said the poet, "it is nothing uncommon for a literary lady to *double down a page*."

BEAUTIES OF GOING TO LAW. In the Worcester County Court of Common Pleas, a Mr. Dudley sued a Mr. Tift to recover $1,25, the price of a pair of boots. The action was an appeal from the decision of a Justice of Peace in favor of the plaintiff. The costs will count up to between $100 and $125; the plaintiff therefore recovers a dollar and a quarter, and probably pays his lawyer ten times that amount, besides his own loss of time. The defendant pays his lawyer, loses his time and $125, in a foolish endeavor to save $1,25.

HOGS LIVING IN SNOW. Mr. Wilkinson of Smithfield, R. I., led out three fat hogs to be slaughtered, and while he and his assistants were butchering one, the two others mysteriously disappeared, and nothing could be found of them for six weeks; at length they were discovered within forty rods of the spot; they had subsisted under the snow upon what they could find there, and upon their own fat, of which each had lost about 100 pounds.

AN ASTRONOMICAL FACT. A bright star, named Sirius, or the Dog-star, passes over us in the season called dog-days; and some people have foolishly supposed that its presence may cause madness, or hydrophobia, in dogs. It is calculated to be 2,200,000,000,000 miles distant from the earth; or or 27,000 times as distant as the sun is. A ray of light from Sirius, travelling as fast as a connon-ball at its greatest speed, would not be seen on the earth for 523,211 years. But this is the *nearest fixed star* among the multitude over us!

☞ The New York *Herald* calls attention to the wealth of the Cabinet as follows:

Most of the members of the present Cabinet are wealthy and as a unit they represent an aggregate wealth of some four and a half millions of dollars. It may be thus divided among them:

Lewis Cass, say	$2,000,000
Howell Cobb,	500,000
Jacob Thompson,	1,000 000
John B. Floyd,	500,000
Messrs. Toucey, Black and Brown,	500,000
Total	$4,500,000

☞ The wild woman seen near Linden, Ala., is described as small, fair, and quite naked, with the exceptions of a pair of moccasins. She runs with great swiftness, leaping on all fours over every impediment. One of the hunting party that saw the wild woman says she was accompanied by a large ram of remarkable whiteness, by whose wool she held on when running up hills and springing over rocks. This ram appeared much attached to her, and seemed like her defender, to warn her of danger and protect her. It appears that fifteen years ago, a little girl, daughter of a woman residing on the banks of the Tombigbee river, was lost, as well as a pet lamb of hers. They were never after heard from, so that many supposed the little girl and her pet lamb had been drowned. The question now is, can this wild woman of Marengo county be the same, and the pet lamb grown into a patriarch, with wool enough to cover all the people's eyes?

☞ A little diplomacy in matrimonial matters is a great thing. When Mr. Labouchere, late of the British cabinet, was a young man, he was clerk in the banking house of Mr. Hope, at Amsterdam. He was sent to Lord Baring at London to negotiate a loan. Baring was greatly pleased with his business talent. One day said young Labouchere: "You have a charming daughter will you accord me her hand?" Said the Lord Baring: "Young man, no pleasantry, I like you much, but how could Miss Baring become the wife of a common clerk?"

"But if I were associated with Mr. Hope?" "Ah, that is very different, and would materially lessen the inequality between you." Mr. L. went back to Amsterdam, and said: "Mr. Hope, I must become your partner." "My friend, do you think of that,—you, without fortune, and"—"But if I were a member of Lord Baring's family?" "Indeed, in that case I would make you a partner at once." And so wisely borrowing from the greatness of the English nobleman and the Amsterdam capitalist, Mr. Labouchere rose several pegs at a jump.

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1857.

FOR PRESIDENT 1860,

JOHN C FREMONT,

OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM. L. DAYTON,

OF NEW JERSEY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUSTA, March 28, 1857.

The Senate on Friday adopted, unanimously, the following order; the same having been introduced by Mr. Oak of Penobscot, on the previous day:

Ordered, That the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court be, and they hereby are required to give their opinions upon the following question:

Are free colored persons of African descent, having a residence established in this State for the term of three months next preceding any elections, authorized under the provisions of the Constitution of this State, to be Electors for Governor, Senators, and Representatives?

And it is further ordered, that a copy hereof, signed by the President pro tem. and attested by the Secretary of the Senate, be communicated forthwith by the most expeditious mode to each one of the Supreme Judicial Judges, and an answer to the foregoing be requested at the earliest possible moment. But if the Legislature shall have adjourned before the answer can be prepared, the same shall be returned to the Secretary of State, to be by him published in the State paper.

The Constitution of our State, article 1, sect 2, provides that "every male *citizen of the United States* of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, shall be an elector for Governor," &c. The words, *citizen of the United States* in the Constitution, govern and determine the qualification of electors. If there is a right apprehension of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and its extent, "a colored person of African descent" has not, in our State, under this most infamous decision, any right to vote, and in a legal sense, "no rights which a white man is bound to respect," so far as the exercise of the right of suffrage is concerned. The answer to this question, it is to be hoped, will be received before the Legislature adjourns.

Thursday was a day of considerable interest here. In the afternoon of that day, there was an exhibition of some ten or twelve pupils from the Asylum for the blind, at New Haven. The hall of the House was crowded, and the performances of the children were deeply interesting. It is well known that the sense of touch, is to the blind, what vision is to those blessed with vision. Through this sense all information of the outward world, and ideas relating to studies and science are communicated, and the extreme delicacy of the sense, enjoyed by the blind, is most wonderful. It is by the touch of the finger they read, perform problems in mathematics, and ascertain the geographical positions of countries. Books for the blind are made with raised letters, over which the fingers are passed lightly to enable the reader to determine the shape of the letters, and thus to form in the mind the letters into words. The study of music is one of the most common for the blind.—The loss of one sense makes their other senses, it seems, more acute and perfect, and they readily, by this power of touch, acquire a knowledge of music, and become skillful pianists, performers on the harp, and singers. In this case the skill of several of the pupils in music was brought out, and the accuracy of the answers of the pupils in arithmetic, geography, and other studies were quite surprising.

In the evening our old friend Frederick Douglass, lectured in Winthrop Hall, to an audience of some seven hundred persons.—Douglass came into the Hall, accompanied by the Governor of the State, and a number of the most prominent citizens of Augusta, and members of the Legislature. Douglass, if he is a colored man, and one of that "unfortunate class," who Judge Taney says "has no rights which a white man is bound to respect," has few superiors, whether we speak of his eloquence, or in correctness of logic. He has strength and solidity of character, as well as persuasive power. He maintained in this lecture, and he proved it too, that Judge Taney was most incorrect in his statements as to the condition of the free colored persons, when the Constitution was adopted; and made a square issue with the judge as to the intent and meaning of the Constitution, contending that the Constitution was an anti-slavery instrument, designed by its framers to promote liberty, irrespective of color. He was introduced to the audience, as a living refutation of the doctrine promulgated by judge Taney, that a colored person had no rank in the scale of humanity. The lecture was an able one, and most satisfactory.

At last I trust bottom has been reached in regard to consolidation. The vote of the House insisting on refusing the bill a passage, plainly indicates that the deliberate judgement of the House is against the Bill, and it is hardly to be presumed that it will be brought before the House in its present shape again. Among those who opposed the Bill at the last was Mr. Hobson of Saco. Mr. H. made a telling speech against the Bill, which was listened to with great attention. When the Bill first came up, on its passage to be engrossed, Mr. H. voted for it. A more thorough examination, and a better understanding of the influences which were being brought to bear to pass it, convinced Mr. Hobson that it was his duty to oppose it, in all its stages, and he did so, and rendered most essential aid in defeating it.—The "fight" over it has been a protracted as well as a bitter one. A large number of private matters have been finally disposed of during this week. L. O. C.

AUGUSTA, April 1, 1857.

All Fools day. The House yesterday anticipated the day by bringing forward the proposition, usually made on the first of April, to remove the Seat of Government.—It was only an April shower, and a small one at that—consuming only about ten minutes of the time, and a small modicum of the small wit of the House. An order was passed for the raising of a Committee of one from each county, "with such as the Senate may join," to take into consideration the subject of the removal of the Seat of Government "*to Portland or Bangor*."—That *or* will spoil any real purpose to change the seat of government, and give the Hotel Keepers, Landlords and Landladies of the Boarding Houses at Augusta, a clear title for many years to the chief part of the "two dollars a day," which the State in its liberality, allows the Senators and Representatives. Well, as the seat of Government is not to be removed in a hurry, let us pass to something else. Since my last, the members have made praiseworthy dilligence in disposing of the various subjects of legislation, getting rid of the minor matters and those subjects on which there was little difference of opinion, leaving the coast clear for a fight, on the mooted questions. There are several such behind, among them the propositions of the Committee on Education to give the Westbrook Seminary, and the East Maine Conference Seminary $5000 each, and the Bill of the Judiciary Committee to provide for the equitable distribution of the effects of Insolvent Debtors. All of these will elicit discussion,—but the House begins to manifest impatience when long speeches are made and this will have a tendency to shear many a speech of its fair proportions, when those mooted questions are considered.

The House yesterday, by the decided vote of 90 to 18, amended the General Banking Bill, so as to include the Canal Bank with the other Banks in the obligation to pay one per cent to the School Fund. When the Bank was chartered in 1825 by the provisions of its charter it obligated itself to take $75,000 in the Oxford and Cumberland Canal Company, and its capital of $300,000. After increased to $400,000, was exempted from paying the usual *one* per cent to the School Fund of the State. The Stock in the Canal Company proved a dead loss, and whenever the charter has been extended, the exemption has been continued, and the Bill reported this year was to the same effect.—The House however overruled the Committee and say by their vote, that hereafter the Canal Bank must pay the tax.

The Revision Committee, have about completed their labors,—only one little remains to be reported on and that is nearly ready to be acted on. This Committee have had a long and laborious work.

An adjournment *sine die* will probably take place on or before the 15th. L. O. C.

Gov. Geary's position—Prospects o. Kansas.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, who signs himself "A CITIZEN OF KANSAS," under date of "Washington March 24, 1857, writes that paper as follows.—The statements of the writer convey some faint idea of the condition of things at Washington, respecting the territory of Kansas. As this writer says, (and whoever he is he holds a vigorous pen)—the resignation of Gov. Geary "*is a protest against the late Administration.*" We have an abiding confidence that Kansas will ultimately be a Free State, but when and how, it requires a prophetic key to answer. Deeply wronged as have been her people, insulted and abandoned as she has been by the Federal Government, this uncertain state of things cannot last forever; or can we conceive it possible that the dark pall of a withering, accursed institution is to settle down upon her and render her accursed forever.

From a Special Correspondent of N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1857.

Gov. Geary is here. He looks haggard and careworn. Exposure and fatigue, coupled with many mortifying embarrassments thrown upon him by the late faithless Administration, have excited an anxious desire for the sweets of retirement and peace.

He feels that he has discharged the trust of a patriot. Upon his breast he can lay his hand and, looking up to the Searcher, say, "Thou knowest that I have striven with clean hands and an honest purpose to deal out equal and exact justice."

Gov. Geary returns from Kansas thoroughly cured of that political opthalmia which even yet blinds so large a portion of the North. Will *The Journal of Commerce*—will *the Commercial Advertiser*—will the old-line Democrats and the Silver Grays—*now* believe that there is anything the matter in Kansas?

Gov. Geary says that the people—that is, the actual settlers of Kansas—are the easiest governed people in the world; that the intelligence of its men and the refinement of its women are not surpassed by those of any portion of our country; that the people desire peace and quiet, loving order and obeying law; that the desolations and outrages there committed cannot be exaggerated and have not half been told.

No man will pretend that this testimony of the ex Governor is now made public for political effect. What, then, does it mean? What mean the successive resignations and removals of the Governors of Kansas? It has never happened in any other Territory. Why should this be an exception?

The actual settlers are order-loving and quiet. Who, then, are they that disturb the peace? Why has not the Governor power to crush them? Why is the Governor's life in danger? Where do these bold agitators and conspirators get their amazing power, over riding even that of the Governor himself? Are the conspirators more powerful than the General Government? If not, why does not the Government put them down? Why is life so unsafe at Lecompton, even within the Legislative Halls of the Bogus Legislature—in their very midst, that Mr. Gihon, the Governor's private Secretary, felt himself insecure unless attended by an armed soldier while transacting his official business? In one word, who are the ruffians? Who are the outsiders? It is the Legislative Assembly itself! They are the outsiders—they are the ruffians!—They are the disturbers of the peace—they are the contemners of the power of the General Government! They are the men whom Gov. Geary stood in danger of—from whom he had everything to fear and nothing to hope—and all their honeyed resolutions of amiability were, as the Governor well knew, rank hypocrisy. He knew they were false—the Government at Washington knows they are false—the actual settlers of the Territory know that they are intensely false and jesuitical. Between an honest Governor and a usurping tyrannical Legislature, there could be no unanimity. The difficulties in Kansas arise not from its people, but from their oppressors, who stand between the actual inhabitants of the Territory and the General Government, defying both.—And, thus far, this Government has proved itself powerless to cope with them. At this moment a stupendous fraud is on foot to introduce an illegal vote and to nullify a legal one, and *the Cabinet at Washington favor the fraud!* And, to make sure of plantations for slave-drivers, all the Trust Lands of the Indians are rushed into market, and the Reserves are in secret parceled out to the oppressors of the people. And *the Cabinet at Washington know these facts*, but connive at the infamy!

Gov. Geary has tendered his resignation. Why? Because, being unsustained by the Government, his drafts dishonored, and the troops withdrawn, the position was no longer one in which he could serve the people nor act creditably to himself.

Last September, President Pierce was sorely troubled at the condition of things in Kansas. Last September, President Pierce assured the writer that he had selected a man to send to Kansas who would administer justice between the contending parties. President Pierce complained last September, that he could not believe either faction in Kansas; each alleged against the other precisely the same crimes. He knew but one way to get at the real state of the case; He must send in a man without any party bias whatever; a truly National man, knowing no South, no North, no East, no West.—The testimony of such a man would be unimpeachable. President Pierce said, moreover, that he was determined that *the people* of Kansas should have *one* fair election, if it required the whole military force of the country to secure it! The people of Kansas are about getting this fair election now—two-thirds of them being ostracised in advance of their coming in, and the votes of a sufficient number of the rest being neutralized by the introduction of an illegal vote from Missouri. And the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan say that this is all right. But what will they do with the testimony of Mr. Pierce's unimpeachable witness? This National man, this just Governor, returns from Kansas with a cart-load of broken Government pledges; returns from Kansas, where his life was hourly in danger from the same men whose hands are not yet cleansed from the crimson of Free-State men's blood upon them; returns from Kansas and tenders his resignation! Why? I will answer why, and in doing so, answer *The Washington Union* of to-day. *Gov. Geary tenders his resignation as a protest against the late Administration, and as a test of the present one?* "Northern fanatics" do not ask for "Gov Geary's thanks" "Northern fanatics look beyond Gov. Geary to the FACT behind him. *The Union* may not understand the meaning of Gov. Geary's resignation, but the people do. They see in it the protest of an honest man against the usurpations of power and the corruptions of party! As such the country regards it. As such the world will regard it. And I may now add that its acceptance by the present Administration will be a virtual indorsement of the historic infamy of the late Administration—a virtual indorsement of the long catalogue of blood and fratricidal crimes which have blackened and reddened the annals of unhappy Kansas. It will be an indorsement of the murders and house burnings and slaughters which have tracked its settlement; an indorsement of every cruelty and every infamy of the past and a pledge and a prophecy of every atrocity that is to come. In short, it will be a declaration of war by this Government against its people; a proclamation of war against the North; a new demonstration against its civil and religious liberties: an announcement of the triumph of faction; of the triumph of Southern Secessionism against Northern Patriotism.

I say these things, and I make and proclaim this issue *for a purpose*. I find here at Washington the man who shot down the brave and noble Barbour. Gen. Clark makes no concealment of this atrocity. I find here the representatives of the bloody men who murdered Dow, and Gay, and Buffum—the representatives of the whole fraternity of terrorists who have signalized their hold on power by crimes the most malignant and villanies the most detestable.—These men are here as the representatives of Kansas interests! Are here to lobby and log-roll, and threaten and intimidate—are here to overawe the Government—are here, in short, to carry their point. These men are the personal enemies of Governor Geary. These men are to-day represented in the present as they were in the late Cabinet—To these men is Gov. Geary indebted for all the embarrassments thrown in the way of his Administration. They are his sworn foes, and nothing short of his political annihilation will serve their purposes. And these and such like are the custodians of the internal peace of the country—the directors of its governmental judgement, and the toad squatters at the ear of its governmental conscience. The acceptance of Gov. Geary's resignation is their victory—a demonstration anew, and a proclamation anew of their power. In this contest Gov Geary is nothing—and no man is anything—it is the principle. It is not whether Gov. Geary shall return to Kansas, but whether *any* upright Governor shall be maintained there. To vindicate the principle—to rebuke the faction—to frown down the bold and bad men who have determined to rule or ruin—it is necessary, however, that Gov. Geary should be returned. They have made the issue distinctly on him; and thus, and so, it must be met by the Government.

We shall know of what material Mr. Buchanan is made. The country will presently be given to understand how great "nigger" is in the Cabinet. I predict its omnipotence. I predict that Gov. Geary's resignation will be accepted—*finally*—not now. Jeems can't screw himself to the point at once. Several turns of the jack-screw will be required. James was always constitutionally weak in the back. Undoubtedly Mr. Buchanan would like to have Gov. Geary return to Kansas; that is, Mr. Buchanan the individual; but Mr. Buchanan "the platform" has nothing to say about it. The actual decision of the question rests with the spirits underneath the platform and with the dictators above it. A hypocritical tender of the place may possibly be made to the ex-Governor, but coupled with such conditions as to make it the bitterest irony—coupled with conditions that no man possessing a spark of dignity, honor, humanity or patriotism can accept. No sane and upright man can promise to enforce the infernal enactments which disgrace the statute-books of Kansas. No Governor possessing an ounce of self-respect, can consent to become a participator in the wholesale swindle and villany on the Shawnee Reserve. As matters now stand justice to the people, who are the actual sovereigns, involves a violation of governmental instructions and obligations. A Governor of Kansas is required to serve both God and the devil. No man ever attempted this without making a fool of himself; and the devil always gets him at last. Principles are as positive as Heaven and Hell, and there is no half way between them.

Let Mr. Buchanan, for once in his life, do a manly and consistent thing. Let him do a positive thing on one side or the other.—Either call a special session of the Congress, and wipe out all the past in Kansas—Bogus Legislature, Topeka Legislature and all—and give the actual settlers that "one fair election," backed up by "the whole military force of the Government," which Pierce promised, but, of course, failed to secure—or else let him send in a man to govern Kansas, *bad as are the laws of Kansas themselves!* There would be consistency. And consistency, even in a bad cause, is better than hypocrisy. This Government has sent off scapegoats enough into the wilderness, laden with its sins. Let it attemp no longer to either conceal or "consecrate its crimes."—Let us have no more just men to execute bad laws. Either ignore the unjust laws when it sends in just rulers, or else keep the infernal statutes as they are, and send in men to execute them who in all their bad proportions and developments are the full and perfect equivalents of the laws themselves. Like and like.

The office of Governor of Kansas is now vacant. An individual is wanted for the place; who bids for it? Who wants to be the executioner of the liberties of Kansas? Who bids for the office? WANTED—A man without a heart, (brains not material)—a man without a conscience—a man who believes that "God is always on the side of those who have the most cannon"—a man who regards not the tears of women, nor the shrieks of children, nor the butchery of men.

Mr. Buchanan will have no difficulty in finding just such a man, if he looks in the right quarter. Washington is full of them now, thicker than locusts and ravenous as wolves. Let him look out of his palace window down the broad avenue, and see these omni-winged and omni-legged miracles of Egypt darkening the air, blackening the ways and crawling through and in, and all upon all around the public places of the capitol of the nation. Who bids for the place? A Southern man not wanted.—[The selection of a Southern man might possibly endanger the getting of a gentleman—such, for example, as Gov. Aiken of South Carolina.] Who bids for the office? WANTED—A Northern doughface. "A Northern man with Southern principles!"—on the rule that the hardest nigger-driver in the world is a nigger himself. Wanted—a man for the times—the man for the hour! Who bids?

Beneath my window I see a crowd of patriots—every one of them willing to drain his last drop of brandy for the cause of his bleeding country. There is not a lobby of this great establishment that does not swarm with them thicker than hiving bees. See, here comes one of them. Mark the cut of his coat, and the big swell, and the incense, how gracefully it curls up from his first-rate principle. He can drink, too, ten times an hour and not get "tight"—he can swear too, and—oh! rare—oh! orthodox accomplishment (othodox in Washington) he can curse an Abolitionist. An "Abolitionist," be it understood, means now-a-days, first: A Northern man with Northern principles; second, a man who works for a living; third, a gentleman, a man of breeding, a man of intelligence, a man of refinement.

Now, then, mark this National Democrat. Here he comes. See, yonder sits Mr. Babcock, the Free State Post-Master of Lawrence, Kansas. He sits there conversing quietly with a friend. The National Democrat finds out who he is, and calling up three or four others of his own kidney as his backers, commences strutting up and down directly in front of the Free-State man, peering impudently into their faces, and muttering between his gritting teeth, "G—d d—n Abolitionist!" "Ain't you a pretty set of G—d d—n—d Abolitionists!" "You," &c., time and again repeated. One might almost fancy himself in Lecompton. The same kind of men—the same kind of manners—the same code of honor, and the same code of morals. Lecompton is a little Washington. Washington is a big Lecompton. And in both, "National Democracy" is the standard and the test of a gentleman.

Who, then, dare say that slavery is not a National Institution? Taney's decision merely announces to the country at large what has long been practically known at Washington. No man can be here an hour without being made frightfully aware of this hideous fact. SLAVERY IS NATIONAL! The atmosphere at the capital of the nation is stifling with its odor. Hark to the howling of its worshippers. Great is CUFFON! Great is NIGGER! Great is Hog and HOMINY and WHISKY and TOBACCO. Great is the SOUTH! and the NORTH ain't *scuffin!* Who bids for the office of Governor of Kansas? Such are the elements of that fell-spirit that today controls the destinies and shapes the foreign and domestic policy of the Model Republic of the world. Such are the semi-barbarous and savage instincts of the men who give shape to and stamp their characteristics upon its internal Administration. Such are the counselors of James Buchanan. The murderer of Barbour has had an audience with the President. And the worst disturber of the peace of Kansas, Calhoun, Surveyor General of Kansas, has had an audience, and the whole band of noble brothers have had access to the ear of the President—and he fate of Kansas is sealed unless its people dare to imitate and emulate their fathers. The colonists had not one tenth the justification for separating from or resisting the mother country which the oppressed and plundered citizens of Kansas have to-day for rebellion against their own Government. It is idle to point to the ballot-box for redress. The people of Kansas have no ballot-box.—The Government is to them a tyranny.—The Executive is the tool of their enemies. The Senate is the citadel of their oppressors. The House is the weak betrayer of their birthright. Nothing is now left to the citizens of Kansas but an appeal to the State Sovereignties—and, that failing, an appeal to the tribunal of last resort—to God and their own right arms!

A CITIZEN OF KANSAS.

The Fate of Kansas.

We call the attention of the "Optimists and Quietists" to the following article which we copy from the St. Louis Democrat on the subject of the Fate of Kansas. The Democrat is in a position which enables it to judge with great accuracy of the condition and prospects of the Territory. Its opinion is that "the Kansas question has never worn the ominous aspect and the colossal proportions which it is now beginning to assume," and it finds it "impossible to conceive that the people of the North will acquiesce in the final triumph of fraud, violence and ruthless tyranny."

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 18.

"Kansas will come before Congress with a pro-slavery constitution in her hand, or rather the faction which is recognized as the legitimate citizens of that territory, will flaunt an instrument of that nature before the eyes of Congress and the world, next winter. Of this there can be no doubt.—The recent silence and inactivity of the Border Ruffians were the silence and inactivity of an ambuscade. When it was generally supposed they had acquiesced in the laws of nature and the laws of the land, and were willing to trust their cause to the popular vote in the territory, they had resolved to prosecute their ancient plans with renewed vigor, to play out the diabolical game which they commenced in fraud and force; and hence, for several months, they have been sapping and mining, preparatory to the decisive struggle in the Constitutional Convention.

If ever means were taken to pack a Convention, they have been taken in this case. Nothing has been omitted—nothing left to chance. The plan of packing is as elaborate and as perfect as the wit of man can make it. The time, the mode, and the machinery, have been selected with satanic skill. Every contingency is provided for in this compact and complicated scheme.—From the taking of the census by the county sheriffs, to the organization of the Convention through the graded surveillance of the election judges, probate judges, &c., the felon Legislature has provided an effectually for securing the desired result as Louis Napoleon did for getting himself elected emperor.

The irresponsibility of the Convention and the integrity of its production from the subsequent action of the people, are also carefully provided for. The ratifying voice of the people, contrary to usage, is ignored. No freedom of election and no official fidelity can be expected. Afraid of the spring immigration, the felon Legislature disfranchised every one who should not be a resident on the fifteenth inst., and to prevent the rejection of the constitution (adopted long since in the caucuses of the Blue Lodge,) no provisions were made submitting that radiant scroll to the people. The convention will be packed from the foundation stone to the crow stone, and every honest man in Kansas will therefore see the propriety of shunning it as he would pandemonium itself.

It is useless to deny it; the question is yet to be settled. The task devolves upon the new administration. The lull that followed the general election has passed away, and we all perceive that the strife has deepened. The entire organization of the territory of Kansas must be remodeled, if peace is to be restored, or if popular sovereignty is to prevail. The fabric built by the felon legislature must be razed to the ground, and the whole legislative and judicial institutions reconstructed. Especially must the Surveyor General, and the nest of vipers in his office be squelched. In our humble judgment, the Kansas question has never worn the ominous aspect and the colossal proportions which it is now beginning to assume.

It is impossible to conceive that the people of the North will acquiesce in the final triumph of a system of fraud, violence, and ruthless tyranny—equally impossible to conceive that the slavery extensionists will forego their purposes; and therefore the prompt and vigorous intervention of the President is demanded by the most serious considerations. If the non-intervention policy is followed, then the people of the United States will review the decision of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, and the late decision of the Supreme Court at the same time, with what incidental agitation and possible collisions, may be easily surmised. But, while freedom of action, of speech, and of election is being strangled in Kansas, let us take heed that St. Louis is not transformed into a black-hole of Calcutta by the Niggerites. Let us resolve to have one breathing spot this side of the Mississippi."

Doings of the City Government.

BIDDEFORD, March 30, 1857.

Board of Aldermen met according to adjournment.

Petitions.—Samuel Lunt, to be set off from School District No. 3, to Dis. No. 4; *Superintendent of Burials*, for a Funeral Car to be provided for the use of the City; James Sawyer, Luke Hill, George W. Peirson, Augustus Sawyer Wm. C. Dyer, and Philemon M. Haines, for license to sell spirituous liquors, were severally read and laid on the table.

The following Joint Standing Committees were appointed;

On Finance.—The Mayor, Alderman Allen; Messrs N. O. Kendall, C. Wilson, Wm. Burnham, and H. H. McKenney.

On Accounts.—Aldermen Goodwin and Hill; Messrs John N. Anthoin, James A. Stafford, and S. J Abbott.

On Public Property.—Aldermen Smith and Bettes; Messrs. H. Ford, A Dow, and C. Wilson.

On Fire Department.—Aldermen Gowen, Fairfield and Hill; Messrs C. F Gould, C. A. Mason, S P. McKenney, J. Patterson, and S. J. Abbott.

On Printing.—Alderman Allen, Messrs N. O. Kendall and S. Goodwin

On Sewers and Drains—The Mayor, Aldermen Gowen and Bettes, Messrs H H. McKenney, Geo. W. Pierson, and S. Goodwin.

On Public Instruction.—The Mayor, Aldermen Allen and Bettes; Messrs S. P. McKenney, J. Bickford, S. Berry, and S. Pratt.

On the Poor.—Aldermen Hill and Fairfield; Messrs H. Ford, T. D. Emery, J Stafford, J. Bickford and Joseph Whiten.

On Ordinances.—The Mayor, Messrs S. P. McKenney, and N. O. Kendall.

On Streets—The Mayor, Aldermen Gowen and Fairfield; Messrs C. F. Gould, T D. Emery and Geo. W. Pierson.

Alderman Fairfield moved the following, to wit:—

Ordered, That the compensation or salary to certain City Officers hereafter named, shall be the amount set against the same and no more,

City Marshal, *one hundred dollars*, and he to pay his Assistants and Police.

City Physician, *thirty dollars*.

Board of Health, all included, *fifty dollars*.

City Clerk, *fifty dollars*.

Clerk of Common Council, *twenty dollars*.

Read and referred to a Special Committee, to consist of two Aldermen, and such as the Common Council may join. Aldermen Bettes and Fairfield were appointed said Committee. Com. Council subsequently joined Messrs Abbott, Gould and Whitten.

Ordered, That a sum of money sufficient to procure a suit of Wine Measures and one quart Beer Measure, be appropriated from money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be used as a standard by the Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

Edward A. Fenderson was elected City Marshal.

D. Stimson having declined to act as Overseer of the Poor, the two branches met, for the choice of Overseer of the Poor.

In Convention.

Harrison Lowell was chosen 2d Overseer of Poor,

Mark Staples was chosen 3d Overseer of Poor

After which the Convention was dissolved.

In Board of Aldermen.

Petition of John T. Davis and others, for the straightening or new locating the road leading from the house of I. D. Emery by the house of Joseph Curtis, to the School house in Dis No. 12.

Read and referred to Committee on Streets. In concurrence.

Petition of Stephen Lock, for leave to use a portion of Chestnut Street, at its junction with Maine Street, for depositing lumber for the construction of a building.

Granted. Sent down for concurrence.

The board then adjourned to Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Frederick Douglass' Lecture.

Central Hall was thronged on Tuesday evening to listen to the eloquent and gifted advocate of human rights—Frederick Douglass. Mr. Douglass was introduced to the audience by John Tuck, Esq., who made some very pertinent remarks in allusion to the speaker before introducing him.

The effort of Mr. Douglass on this, as well as other occasions, was marked with great ability. The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, was reviewed with great clearness, and its monstrous doctrines—their infamy and falsity—their glaring inconsistency with the history of the past,—its outrages upon human rights in wresting from colored men, *bond* or *free*, their citizenship—its perversion of the Constitution and the intent of its framers, and its other flagrant assumptions, though clothed in all their high official authority, received a just and merited rebuke from the Speaker, and found a ready and hearty response in the hearts of the listening crowd.

Mr. Douglass as an orator, has a fine voice, ease and naturalness of manner, clearness and vigor of style, keen sarcasm and mirthful wit, that captivate and hold the attention of his auditory for hours, and places him among the first of American Speakers.

☞ A musical concert to be given by the choir of the F. W. Baptist Society, under the direction of Mr. O. D. Adams, is advertised in this paper to come off at their Church, Wednesday evening next.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of "THE GREAT ROUTE TO THE WEST."

The Scramble.

By all accounts the scramble for office, among the 'faithful' was never greater on the accession to power of a new party, than is that now going on between the 'outs and ins' of the party that elected James Buchanan. Washington, notwithstanding 'the rat poisoning' and other diseases 'that flesh is heir to,' is nothing but a great Lazaronian Fair of office-seekers, besieging the President and the Heads of Departments, with a degree of desperate pertinacity that would make the fortune of any street beggar in Europe or America. The Washington Organ says:—

Never was such an assemblage of self loving patriots convened before in this National Metropolis and God forbid that such a *variety* should ever come together here again. The fire-eating Southerner—the Free soil Northerner—the pro-slavery border ruffian Kansasite—the Free State advocate—the protectionist—the free trader—the strict constructionist—the latitudinarian—the old fashioned Jeffersonian Democrat—the new-fangled Buchanan Democrat—the Forneyite—the anti-Forneyites—the Madison war men of 1812—the anti-war men of 1812—the national bank advocates—and the anti-bank men—the Pacific railroadites—the anti-railroadites—the fillibusterers—the anti fillibusterers—all these *varieties*, with a small sprinkling of Old line Whigs, make up the present newly inaugurated Variety party, each and all of whom are looking for 'crumbs' from the Presidential table! 'Go it while you're young!'

For the Union & Journal.

KANSAPOLIS, Feb 21, 1857.

MR. EDITOR. The Bogus Legislature has met held its session, and adjourned, but it has failed to restore peace or quiet to Kansas. A law has been passed authorizing the taking of the census; and if inhabitants enough be found in the Territory to warrant it, a convention is to be elected to form a State constitution. Let not the friends of free Kansas in the North be deceived by this step, and advise acquiescence in such a measure, for they should bear in mind the fact, that the taking of the census will be in the hands of men appointed by the bogus authorities, and what confidence can be placed in their action.

By the provisions of the law, all Missouri can come over the line and have their names placed on the Census lists, and will be allowed to vote at the election if they desire.

While every advantage will be taken to secure a large pro slavery vote, speeches are being made, and measures adopted to get up an excitement, in order to prevent imigration from the free states. It is the intention again to blockade the Missouri river as far as Northern travel is concerned, and close every other avenue possible, leading into the Territory. The question arises, will the Northern states submit to have the public highways of the nation closed against their citizens by a lawless mob. It seems to me that the voice of the North should go forth in such manner, as to cause the incoming administration to heed its tones and take measures to stop such outrages.

There is considerable diversity of opinion amongst the Free State men here, as to the best course to pursue, some are for yielding to the authority of the bogus Legislature, while others believe it would be the destruction of the Free State cause. A Convention is to be held at Topeka on the tenth of March to consider the state of affairs and adopt some course of action for the future. A little encouragement from the North, would give many new courage. Let it not be withheld.

In your issue of Jan 23, I noticed a letter from Gov. Robinson to a Mr. Thomes, recommending the Shawnee lands as the best place for settlement. I presume Gov. R., not having been in the Territory for some time is ignorant of the facts in the case, for I hear from reliable authority, that there are two or three claimants for every quarter section, already there.

Men coming to Kansas with capital can make profitable investments in Leavenworth and Wyandott cities, perhaps the last would be the most preferable place.

JUSTUS.

LYMAN, March 30, 1857.

EDITOR OF THE UNION, SIR:—The Democrat lately published what they called a list of our Town Officers, but it was quite incorrect. Perhaps the Editor was furnished with a copy by some who were disappointed of office on election day

The following is a list of officers. Meeting 11th inst:

Moderator, S. M. Emerson. *Town Clerk*, James Mason. *Selectmen*, Thomas Tebbets, Wm. Waterhouse, John Whitten. *Treasurer*, S M. Emerson. *Agent*, Joseph Murphy. *Collector* James B. Roberts. *S. S. Committee*, J. B. Roberts.

Congressional vote of New Hampshire

	Rep	Dem.	Scat.	R. maj
	Pike	Kittredge.		
Dist. No. 1.	12,517	11,222	293	1002
	Tappan.	Morrison.		
Dist. No. 2.	10,925	9490	58	1377
	Cragin.	Wheeler.		
Dist. No. 3.	11,318	9638	75	1555

Gubernatorial Vote.

Haile	Wells.	Haddock.	
34,758	31,353	233	3172

Three small towns to hear from.

☞ An adjourned town meeting was held in Saco, Tuesday, March 31st, for the transaction of unfinished business at the previous meeting. For Sup. School Committee, the following persons were chosen: Thomas M. Hayes, Joseph T. Nye and J. M. Bailey. The following appropriations were made for the ensuing year.

For Highways,	$6,000
" Schools,	$6,000
" Town expenses,	$8,000
" Services of Firemen	$5,00

COLORED CITIZENS IN RHODE ISLAND. The Prodidence Journal remarks:

"It is probable that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case will make necessary an amendment to the Constitution of this State in order to secure the right of suffrage to colored men. Our Constitution limits the suffrage to citizens of the United States.—The Supreme Court decides that colored men are not citizens of the United States for certain purposes. The subject should receive the immediate attention of the General Assembly, so that the amendment, if it is necessary, may be submitted to the people in the coming political year.'

AN EXECUTIVE VETO. Gov. Williams yesterday returned the bill relating to trials of capital cases, (which had passed both houses) to the House of Representatives, the branch in which it originated, with his written objections thereto. The veto may be found in the House proceedings of yesterday.

News Items, &c.

GOVERNOR'S AIDS. The following gentlemen have been appointed as aids to his excellency, Hon. Joseph H. Williams *Ex officio* Governor of the State:—

Francis Blake, Portland.
Wm. P. M. Means, Augusta.
Joseph F. Hall, Bangor.
Isaac H. Kerby, Eastport.

The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican, in a letter to that journal, says:

"I understand that, in deference to Gov. Gardner's recommendation to the clergy to preach on Fast Day on the subject of individual sins, the Rev. Theodore Parker will on that day take up the subject of *lying*.

PREPARE TO GO. One of the latest Washington letters, contains the following melancholy advice for office-holders:—

"Everything points to the inflexible determination of the Administration to observe the stringent rule of rotation in office. The "ins" look blue—the "outs" hopeful. The present prospect, however, is that no important changes will be made for a month to come."

MAINE RAILROAD MATTERS. The York and Cumberland railroad difficulties are about to be adjusted. John M. Wood has transferred to the trustees over $80,000 of stock, and $46,000 of bonds. Charles Q. Clapp has handed in bonds to a large amount, and the old securities have been so largely surrendered for new bonds that it is expected that a large majority will come into the new arrangement.

☞ Mr Badger of North Carolina, whose distinction as a lawyer entitles his judgment to more than ordinary value, said at the conclusion of Judge Curtis's opinion, that it was the most clear, compact and conclusive piece of judicial reasoning, from first to last, that he had ever heard or read.

☞ The Ohio Senate has passed a bill to prevent the use of jails in Ohio for the confinement of Fugitive slaves, under a penalty of $500. All the Democrats voted against the bill—all the Republicans for it, except two.

☞ The New Hampshire *Patriot* is quite doleful over the result of the election in that State. It says:

"That this result is more disastrous to the Democracy than we expected, we freely admit. It is true we did not expect a Democratic victory, but we hoped for at least a partial one—that we should divide the field with the enemy—that a drawn battle would be the result of the contest. But the aggregate vote is much larger than we anticipated."

JUBILANT. The Southside (Va) Democrat is in high spirits over the Dred Scott opinion. It declares that this opinion must be followed by other decisions and regulations in the individual States! Negro suffrage must be abolished everywhere, and negro nuisances in the shape of occupying promiscuous seats in our rail-cars and churches with those who are citizens, must be abated!

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. On Wednesday, Mrs. Chase, Wife of John Chase of Kensington, N H, met with a singular and painful accident, while watering a horse. She was leading the horse back to the stable, with the halter somehow tied around her thumb, and when she had entered the building the door swung to with violence, leaving her within and the animal on the outside. The horse was frightened and ran, taking off her thumb and drawing the chords from her arm up to the elbow.—*Newburyport Herald.*

THE SPOILS. When Governor Marcy was told that the rule of removal was to be applied rigorously to all office holders at the expiration of their commissions, his only reply was, that he "thought he had gone far enough in declaring that to the victors belonged the spoils, but he never supposed they would be encouraged to quarrel among themselves and pillage their own camp."

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS. The telegraph informs us that Hon. Robert J Walker, of Mississippi, has consented to accept of the office of Governor of Kansas. It is hinted that he expects to produce order in that territory in a short time, when he will resign, and his Secretary, F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, is to assume the office.

☞ Just before the departure of Senator Sumner for Europe, he addressed to Gov. Fletcher of Vermont a reply to the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Vermont approving his speech in the Senate in May last. In this letter he says: 'But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech without seizing the occasion to express my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination with returning strength, to do something which shall still unmask the portentous *Barbarism* which has fastened upon our Republic, and installed itself in all the high places of power.'

THE DRED SCOTT CASE. The New York Republican Central Committee have passed resolutions emphatically dissenting from the *obiter dicta* of Justices Taney, Daniel, Wayne, Catron and Campbell, in their recent opinion in the Dred Scott case, declaring that Congress has not the constitutional power to prohibit slavery in the territories. Not only do

son in reference to the famous outrage of the British man-of-war Leopard, upon the frigate Chesapeake. To understand the force of this quotation, it should be recollected that of the four seamen taken from the Chesapeake on the claim of being deserters from the British service, the only two born in the United States were two colored men, natives of Maryland. The passage in Jefferson's proclamation is as follows:

'This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force from a shipmate of the United States a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were *native citizens of the United States*.'

But not only did Jefferson ascribe citizenship to free colored persons, he ascribed it also to slaves. In that famous and so often quoted denunciation of Slavery in his 'notes on Virginia,' after enumerating some of its evils, he proceeds as follows:

'And with what execration should the statesman be loaded, who, permitting *one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other* transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one and the amor patriæ of the other.'

In this passage Jefferson ascribes citizenship to the slaves no less than to the freemen.

Oregon to be a Slave State.

The Tribune has a number of letters from Oregon, containing the startling information that this Territory hitherto set down as certain for freedom, will, in all probability, present herself to the next Congress for admission into the Union with a Constitution legalizing slavery. It sums up the information before it as follows:

'The sham Democratic party, under the leadership of Lane, is completely ascendant in that territory. The larger part of the late Whigs, of whom many emigrated from slaveholding States, have become his supporters. The triumph of Buchanan in the Presidential election is commonly regarded throughout the Territory as a triumph of the policy of slavery extension; and as a very considerable part, perhaps a majority of the people of Oregon, came thither from slaveholding States, principally from Missouri, they are beginning to claim the right of introducing slavery, and, in spite of the prohibition contained in the Territorial act, of legalizing it by the State Constitution. It would hardly pay, at the present extravagant price of negroes, to import them into Oregon; but as in Utah, so in Oregon, a domestic supply might be obtained from among the Indians. Quite a number of the leading Lane politicians, loud as they bawl against 'Black Republicanism' and amalgamation, which they represent as pretty much the same thing, have already, according to some of our Oregon letters, provided themselves with Indian wives. Very likely they may find satisfaction in completing their patriarchal establishments by the addition of Indian slaves. Of six political papers published in the Territory, only one, the Argus, has given in its adhesion to the policy of making Oregon a free State as it has been a free Territory. The other five have chosen to avoid all discussion of this question. Even of those who admit that slavery would be a curse to Oregon, a good many, it is said, are disposed to legalize it merely to spite the Black Republicans;—while the trading politicians, who are not less numerous in Oregon than elsewhere hope by such a measure to recommend themselves to slaveholding favor and Presidential patronage.

'Oregon during the last two years has been flooded with South-side speeches and documents sent thither from Washington, while no corresponding effort has been made to counteract their poisonous influence. Thus, while Kansas is carried off from us by force, we are in not less danger of being Oregon by stealth. We trust that the friends of free labor awake as they seem to be of danger to which Oregon is exposed, will not lose a moment to be getting a thorough organization. Let the friends of free labor forget all the other personal and party issues on which they may have hitherto been divided, and start fairly together in the great cause. Oregon is already suffering severely in an economical point of view. Emigration thither has already received a serious check. Let her put herself into the list of slaveholding States, and she will take the most certain means to drive off immigration and diminish the value of landed property. That matter is extremely well handled in the speech recently delivered by Mr. Bowman, one of the Representatives of St. Louis in the Missouri Legislature, and we hope that steps will be taken for putting a copy of that speech in the hands of every voter in Oregon.'

From California.

Arrival of the Illinois with $1,200,000 in gold. Nicaraguan affairs Walker's troops deserting—the allied army to be increased

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on the 28th, bringing California dates to 6th inst, and nearly $1-200 000 in specie.

The steamship, Panama, from San Juan, arrived at Panama with 125 deserters from Walker. They were in a most destitute condition. Their passage up was paid by the Costa Rican government.

Nothing later from Walker's position.—his case is considered desperate

Costa Rican papers state that 3000 troops are to be added to the allied forces. The intention is to surround Walker with 6000 troops.

Some of the deserters from Walker state that his troops had unanimously refused to leave Rivas to fight, but were willing to defend their position.

California news unimportant.

Markets generally dull at falling prices.

Mining news meagre, owing to the heavy flood throughout the State.

An Aspinwall letter says that Commissioner Morse was expected there by the next steamer from Carthagena, as his propositions or demands on the New Granadian Government would not be accepted.

From Europe.

The steamship Europa, Capt. Leitch, from Liverpool, 12th, arrived at Halifax on Friday.

The political news by this arrival is meagre, and generally unimportant.

Spain continued her preparation for the invasion of Mexico, and was endeavoring to secure the influence of France and England in keeping the United States in a neutral attitude.

Nothing had occurred to change the complexion of the Chinese question.

The market for breadstuffs continued extremely dull, and quotations were nearly nominal. No considerable sales could be effected, except at a decline from the prices current for some weeks past.

Provisions continue quiet and steady at about former rates.

London Money Market somewhat more stringent, but the price of Consols remained as per Africa advices, viz: 93 3-8 money.

Resignation of Gov. Geary. *New York March 16.*—(Correspondence of the New York *Herald*) *Washington*, March 16—Major Ben. McCulloch of Texas, has been tendered the governorship of Utah, but declined. The President late last evening, received telegraphic dispatch dated St. Louis from Gov Geary informing him that he had resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect at the last of this month.

A White Man Sold into Slavery. The Buffalo Express learns that a young man named Barnhart, the son of early emigrants to Linden, Cattaraugus county, from the Mohawk Dutch settlements, has been sold as a slave by a company of strolling players with whom he engaged to travel in December last. Young Barnhart is an excellent player on the violin, and accompanied the actors into Maryland and Virginia in the capacity of a musician. He was of rather dark complexion, and his companions, representing him to be a negro, sold him to some Virginia slave dealer. The evidence of this was doubted at first, but is now believed to be true, and Barnhart's father was making preparations to seek for and rescue his enslaved son.

The Fisheries. Intense excitement exists at St Johns, Newfoundland, in consequence of tidings that England has transferred the Newfoundland fisheries to France. A general meeting of all classes was called, places of business were closed, the British flag was everywhere displayed at half-mast, union down, and in some places the black flag was hoisted. The Legislature, and commercial classes are sending petitions to the Queen, and delegates are to proceed to England to protest against the measure.

Southern Enterprise! The Vicksburg (Miss.,) Whig complains that the Mississippi Legislature at its last session allowed its laws to go to Boston to be printed, and $3000 were appropriated to pay one of the members to go there and send the proof sheets. 'What a commentary,' exclaims the Whig, 'on the Yankee haters!' What a commentary we may add, on the effect of slavery, in crushing out Southern skill and enterprise.

New Hampshire. The Concord *Statesman* gives the vote for Governor in all but twenty-two small towns. It says:—

"Supposing them to come in the same this year, they will make Haile's whole vote in the State, 34,423, and Wells's 31,280. These footings will make Haile's majority over Wells, 3,143, and his majority over all about 3000. The whole vote of the State will be about 66,000."

The House will have 60 or 70 Republican majority.

Taking the Governor vote as a basis Pike's majority in the first Congressional District will be about 600. Tappan's, in the second, 1500, and Cragin's in the third, 1100.

Rhode Island Election. *Providence*, April 1. The State election, to-day, resulted in a complete triumph of the opponents of the National administration.

Elisha Dyer has been elected Governor, and only a very few Democrats have been returned to the Legislature.

Both the Republican candidates for Congress have been elected. In the Eastern District, Nathaniel B. Durfee has a majority in every town in the District; in the Western District, Wm. D. Brayton has a handsome majority over Charles Jackson, the ablest Democrat in the State.

Agricultural Commissioner to Paris.—Hon. Neal Dow of Portland, has been appointed by Gov. Williams, Commissioner from Maine to the French Agricultural Exhibition in Paris for 1857.

Small Business. Two *religious* newspapers in New York having engaged in a libel suit, the jury rendered a verdict of *six cents* for the plaintiff.

Special Notices.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 14, 1856.

SIR.—In 1844, Madame Howe entered the Academy in this city for the purpose of studying astronomy, and there remained till she had finished her education, and then became a teacher; and a better female teacher there was not to be found in Rhode Island. She has always borne an unblemished character. She was many years a member of the Congregational society. Her parents, (David and Nancy Chase) who living were both members of the Rev. Mr. Cameron's Church, and her mother and my mother were both baptized in one day. Now, this I can say, there are none who know her, that can say aught against her.

The late Dr. Harrington was Principal of the Academy while Mad. Howe was there.

Yours &c., SAM'L SMITH.
JOHN B. CLARK.

To Ira Washburn, Esq. 4w12*

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, *for Affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest*

The expression of opinion of Alfred Guild M. D., *Boston, Mass.*—'Having prescribed the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam in many cases in many long complaints, with uniform success, I can with confidence recommend its use for all those affections for which it is offered as a remedy.'

John A. Barry, M. D., of *Saco Me.*, says—'During a practice of *twenty years*, I have seen and tried all the popular remedies for Coughs, and am well satisfied that your *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is best*, and I hope it will be better known and more generally used.'

Inquire for it by its whole name, and take no other. Reed, Cutler & Co., Druggists, Boston, proprietors. Price 50 cents, and $1. Sold in Biddeford by J. & A. Sawyer. 3w12

☞ We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper of the 'hair restorative' of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is in every sense what it professes to be, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the most perfect article for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity. We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head the original profusion of natural and glossy hair, and when the latter has been prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it, like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this we might truly say, miraculous, "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it, the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the rules of the first and greatest of all toilet makers—nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—*Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.* 4w12

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR CHEESMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Prepared by an old Physician of Forty years experience.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the pills proved successful. They are certain to open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold or, other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of nature; and whenever that is the case, the pills will invariably cure those evils. In all cases of painful menstruation or nervous and spinal affections in the back and limbs, lowness of spirits, hysterics &c. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhœa, commonly called the "Whites." These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box.

Those Pills put up in square flat boxes. Persons residing where there is no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a letter, prepaid, to Dr. C. B. Cheesman, Box No. 4,581, Post Office New-York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail. Agents—S. C. Goodwin, Saco; A. Sawyer, Biddeford; H. H. Hay, Portland; Manning & Co. Boston, wholesale and retail. Price $1. 3m12

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

SHERRY WINE BITTERS

is the best Medicine ever used for Spring and Summer Complaints. It has been more literally purchased than any other ever established in this country. It is the same Richardson's Bitters which has restored so many invalids to health throughout the New England States during the past thirty years.

N. B. Change of name—genuine Sherry Wine Bitters. The genuine have a fac-simile of my signature upon the outer envelope. For sale by Druggists everywhere, and at my office, No. 44 Hanover street, Boston. 3m2

WORLD'S BLESSING.

DR. J. B. N. GOULD'S

Rheumatic, Neuralgia and Spinal Balm.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1856, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

We would call the attention of the public to this wonderful preparation, used only as an external application, which is a sure remedy, cures in from 12 to 48 hours, removes the severest pain in 15 minutes, and which never fails

Certificates are daily received by the doctor, of the highest recommendation. He this day received the following:—

Boston, April 18, 1856.

Dear Sir:—Ever since this session of the Legislature commenced, I have been severely afflicted with Inflammatory Rheumatism. I expended much money without obtaining any relief, when one of our Representatives brought me a bottle of your "Rheumatic Balm," and from its first application the pain began to decrease, and I am now almost entirely free from the affliction.—You are aware that I ordered six bottles more, which I distributed among suffering friends, and in every instance it has afforded immediate relief. I will give this testimony of the worth of your medicine, unsolicited, as a slight token of my appreciation of your endeavors to solve the pain and anguish of your fellow-men.

Very respectfully,
W. E. P. HARKELL,
Clerk Mass. House Reps.

Dr. J. B. N. Gould, East Abington, Mass.

Mr. S. L. Card a resident of Portland who has been afflicted with Scrofula for the last three years, suffering, consequently, much pain, and whose right arm had become so sore and lame that it was very difficult for him to raise his hand to his head, or to put on and take off a coat without assistance, and who has tried many kinds of medicine, without any favorable effect, was induced to try Dr Gould's Rheumatic Balm, by which application he was in twenty minutes restored to the use of his arm, and can now use it freely

Mr Card resides in Alder street, and would be happy to recommend to those similarly afflicted. It may be said with truth that it is indeed the *World's Blessing.*

No. 11, Alder St., Portland, Me. S. L. CARD

Office and Laboratory, No. 11 1-2 School Street, Boston.

Sold by Tristram Gilman, Saco; Dr J Sawyer, Biddeford, and all the principal Druggists in the State.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

SIR JAMES CLARKES'

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These pills should be used two or three weeks prior to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen the suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the *first three months*, as they are sure to bring on *miscarriage*; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affection, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, does not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any other mineral.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,
I. C. BALDWIN, & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn N. Y., General Agents

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by S. S. Mitchell, Saco; Wm. C. Dyer, Biddeford, and Druggists in every town in the United States.

B. Foster & Co., No. 1, Cornhill, Boston, wholesale agent for N. E. March1—1y10

Rheumatism, and Damp Weather.

Martha's Georgia Magnetic Balsam, is a sure cure for gout, rheumatism and neuralgia. Many of our citizens have been relieved by its use

For sale at W. C. Dyer's Biddeford.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—Perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica* ever acquired the same patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises or Eruptions on Man or beast It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it; and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house.—*Beware of Imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world. Barnes & Park, Broadway and Duane st., New York. 1m12

TO CURE A COLD.

A Recipe that rarely ever fails.—Now, while winter, with its burthen of colds and coughs, is with us, we think a remedy that will relieve such vexatious should be highly prized, and all who know the worth of this remedy will do as we do—print it doubly. Take a double dose of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and it will give greater relief than any other medicine we ever tried, for we have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from have rarely to repeat the dose to be entirely free from Cough, and as soon as the lungs have time to throw off the decayed matter, the cure is complete. As a family medicine, for the cure of Bowel Diseases, Worms, Derangement of the Stomach and Liver, we can recommend it knowingly. (See Advertisement.) 2w12

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 26.

At market 900 Beef Cattle, 130 Stores, 1370 Sheep and Lambs, and 5000 Swine

Prices—Market Beef, extra, $9 first quality $9,50, second $8,50, third $7,50 a 8

Working Oxen—$190, 190, 190, 175

Milch Cows—$35, 40, 50, a 76; common $40.

Veal Calves—$3, 4 a 7.

Stores—Yearlings none, two years old $30 a 33, three years old 40 a 45.

Hides—9c per pound. Calf skins 13,1-2 c per lb.

Tallow—Sales at 11, 1-2c, round 8.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, 8 a 11. In lots 4 $1½, 5 a 6.

Pelts—$1,75 a 2 each

Swine—Wholesale 8c, retail 9 a 10c.

Marriages.

In this town, 29th inst., by Rev J Kelly, Mr. Joshua K Patterson and Miss Abby F. Quimby, both of this place

In Portsmouth, 21st inst, Mr. Sylvester Leach of Kittery, to Miss Margaret Powell, of Portsmouth.

In Newfield, 24th ult., by Rev Mr Marston, Mr. Luther S Thompson, of Newfield, to Miss Almira M Stearns, of Portsmouth

In South Berwick, 22d inst, by Elder John Hubbard, John A. Dennett, Esq., to Miss Jane Hubbard.

Deaths.

In Dayton, March 8th, Isaiah Bussell, aged 72 years. Upright in his dealings, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, a peace-maker in the neighborhood, the best of husbands, indulgent as a father, strong in friendship, mild and devout as a Christian, his loss will be deeply felt. In life he was beloved, and in death lamented.

For years he feared death with its struggles and pains. Sometime before his last sickness, he gave himself to the study of the Scriptures, seemed to have remarkable access to the throne of grace; became bold and confiding, gave orders concerning his burial, and when attacked with disease, called his family to him, rejoiced while they wept in view of his departure; encouraged the pious members to live faithful, secured a pledge from the unconverted to meet him in Heaven, and bidding them farewell fell asleep in Christ.

"How blest the Righteous when they die,
When holy souls retire to rest,
How mildly beams the closing eye,
How gently heaves the expiring breast.

So fades a summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er,
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore."

In Saco, March 9th, Alla Dow, youngest daughter of Mark D. and Esther C. Kimball, aged 5 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care;
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed,
And bade it blossom there.

Thou wast a flower too fair for earth,
Too tender or a world like this;
Thy Maker marked thee from thy birth,
And thou art now forever His

In Kennebunk, 28th inst, Miss Susan, adopted daughter of Capt Thomas Lord, aged 21 years.

In Berwick, 13 inst., Mrs Polly, wife of Mr Timothy Hilliard, aged 53 years.

In North Berwick, 30th inst, Elijah Neal, a respected member of the society of Friends.

MONEY WANTED

ON LOANS, by the City of Biddeford, for which six per cent. will be paid

L. DORNIN Jr., treasurer of Biddeford.
April 3, 1857. tf14

OIL CARPETS.

OIL CARPETS of the efficient and entirely new designs direct from the manufactory.
tf14 E. H. BANKS.

CASHMERE SHAWLS

JUST received and for sale a few of the Feather Pattern, a new and favorite style.
tf14 E. H. BANKS.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

Every Man his own Printer

LOWE'S PATENT

Portable Printing & Copying Press

THIS Press will print from any kind of Type, Dies, Wood Cuts, or Electrotypes, giving as perfect an impression as any other press now in use, and may be used by any lad of ordinary capacity. All kinds of Fancy and Ornamental Printing may be executed with this Press in the neatest possible manner. Any kind of paper, of whatever quality or color, may be used, *damp or dry*; also, all kinds of card-board

This Press is most admirably adapted for printing Shop Bills, Labels, Visiting or Business Cards, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Railroad Receipts, Tea, Coffee, or Salt Bags, and as a Copying Press, is superior to any thing now in use. The larger sizes will be found very useful to printers for taking *Proof sheet Impressions*, and doing Job Work. It may be used by merchants, professional men, or any one who may wish a card of any kind.—This Press is very simple, strong, durable, and easily kept in order. The smallest size occupies a space of 6 by 8 inches, weighing only 5 1-2 pounds, and will be furnished

FOR THE LOW PRICE OF FIVE DOLLARS.

There are three sizes—the $5 size prints a sheet of paper 5 by 6 inches; the $10 size prints a sheet of paper 8 by 12 inches, the $15 size prints a sheet of paper 13 by 17 inches, and on the receipt of the above named prices, the presses will be sent to any part of the country.

A few hours work, by a small boy, will save the cost of this Press, and do the work as well as the most skillful workman. Our friends and the public are respectfully invited to call and examine this WONDER OF THE AGE! which is on exhibition and for sale at 144 Washington street, first door north of the Old South Church. All orders promptly attended to. Address, (postage stamp enclosed,)

LOWE PRESS COMPANY,
144 Washington St., Boston.

All kinds of Paper, Cards, Envelopes, Bronze, and Inks for sale ☞ AGENTS WANTED.
Boston, April, 1857 6m14

GREAT ROUTE

—TO—

THE WEST!

STOPPING BUT ONE NIGHT

BETWEEN SACO AND CHICAGO.

1857. ☞ SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1857.

Grand Trunk Railroad.

On and after March 23d, Through Connections are as follows:

Leave Saco	at 11.45	A. M.
" Portland	1.25	P. M.
" Yarmouth Junction	1.57	"
" Danville Junction	2.45	"

Arriving at Sherbrooke same Evening.

Leave Sherbrooke 6.30 A. M. the following morning, arriving at Montreal 10 45 A. M.

Leave Montreal at 5 15 P. M., arriving at Toronto at 10 00 A. M., the following morning.

Leave Toronto 12 00 M., for Buffalo and Detroit, arriving at Detroit 9 00 P. M.

Leave Detroit 9 30 P. M., arriving at Chicago 9, A. M., the following morning

Connecting same day with trains for Milwaukie, Dunleith, St. Louis, and all points South and West. Rates of Fare and Freight lower than by any other route. After May 1st, Through connections to Chicago ☞ First Class Dining Saloons at Stations along the road.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Through Tickets can be obtained at any Station East of Portland.

S. P. BIDDER, General Manager, Montreal.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, 26 Mercantile Square, Bangor, Me.

Through Tickets for sale at Express Office, Saco, at same prices as in Boston.
tf—14 G. A. CARTER, Agent.

ADAMS & CO.,

Have this day opened 25 Cases and Bales elegant Styles Spring

SILKS! SHAWLS!

DRESS GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

DOMESTICS, &C.,

To which they invite the attention of the Ladies of Biddeford and Saco.

Our only place of business is at
3w14 Store No. 1, next to Biddeford House

THIS DAY.

I am this day opening one of the largest and best assortments of Spring Goods ever shown in Biddeford, consisting of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. Among the articles received, are styles of goods entirely new and never before introduced into this market. I most respectfully invite you to call and examine our stock, and if you are satisfied that your interest demands it, to favor me with a share of your patronage. Allow me to call your special attention to our line of Silks, of every shade, color, quality, style and price, and which far surpasses any stock of Silks to be found in this county. Our supply of

☞ Delaines

embrace every quality and price.
April 2, 1857 tf14 E. H. BANKS

NEW SPRING

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED and now opening at No. 5 WASHINGTON BLOCK, a new and beautiful stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, consisting of

BONNETS

of every description and the latest styles.

RIBBONS,

all qualities and splendid patterns.

FRENCH FLOWERS,

WROUGHT COLLARS AND SLEEVES,

Cambric, Muslin and Lace Edgings and Insertings, Flouncings and Bands.

MOURNING GOODS,

of all kinds, kept constantly on hand

Mourning made to order with neatness and dispatch. Straw Bonnets bleached and pressed in the best manner

New Goods will be received from New York and Boston every week, during the season.—Grateful for the liberal patronage she has received, the subscriber would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. E. C. FROST.
Biddeford, April, 1857. 6w14

HATS

—OF—

THE LATEST STYLE,

FOR 1857.

For sale at

H. THOMPSON'S

One door east of Calef Block, Factory Island

SACO, ME.

tf14

Grass Seed.

HERDS Grass and Clover Seed, for sale by J. GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

Hams.

4000 LBS. Hams, of superior quality, For sale by J. GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

Rye and Rye Meal.

FOR sale at J. GILPATRIC'S.
Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

Lime.

LIME kept constantly on hand and for sale by J. GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 4, 1857 14tf

BEST Lyons' Silk Velvet for Capes, and very heavy Fringes to match, at Great Bargains, at ADAMS & Co., Biddeford.
3w14

300 LANCASTER QUILTS, $1.25, at ADAMS & Co., Biddeford
3w14

NEW STYLES of Valencia Stripes, Selling Cheap, at ADAMS & CO., Next to Biddeford House.
3w14

GRAND CONCERT.

The Members of the Free Will Baptist Choir

WILL GIVE AN

Instrumental and Vocal Concert,

under the direction of their Leader,

MR. O. D. ADAMS,

At the F. W. Baptist Church,

IN BIDDEFORD.

On Wednesday Evening, April 8, 1857.

Every body and all their friends are invited to attend

TICKETS 15 CENTS,—to be had at Boyden's Store and at the door.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7 3-4

Per order.

Biddeford April 1st, 1857 1w14

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office, in Biddeford, April 1st, 1857.

☞ Persons calling for these letters will please say they are advertised.

Allard Amira W	Lord Oliver
Abbott Clara	Leonard Mary A
Abbott Lucy	Leonard Catherine
Adams Mary J B	Leavitt Mary A
Berry Zilpha T	Lake Lydia M
Baker Charlotte L	Lane Leander
Bradbury Sarah	Linwood Ida
Brooks mrs Maryanna	Littlefield mrs Ezekiel
Burnham Martha E	Lowell Amelia A
Bridges Martha	Lewis A G
Berry Mary	Ladd & Trueworthy
Bohanan Melissa	Lear Bertha J
Babcock Martha A	Marston E
Banks John—3	McFarland Maria
Butler Jane	Murphy Mary
Bugell Gerish	Moran Patrick
Bagwerde Grace	Moore Hannah E
Bean Fannie	McKenney Hannah A
Bozzell Ann E	Marston E W
Coffin Harriet	Manson Emma
Chase Lizzie	Mansfield Eunice
Carlton Caroline A	Mansfield Ephram
Cullington mrs Cath.	Morse Ellen R
Couseos Nancy W	Newhall Maria A—2
Clark Paulin	Nichols Mary A
Coffin Minerva—2	Nickle Matilda
Combs Martha A	Nickerson Mary
Cloyed John F—2	Newcomb Ellen M
Collins Mary A	O'Brier E
Dunn William	Peterson Andrew J
Davis Morris—2	Perkins Augusta C
Davis Selina	Perkins Fanny B
Dearborn Mary	Perkins Mary E
Dearborn Hannah L	Pease Lucy C
Drew Mary E	Pe body Lucy A
Driscoll Mary—2	Patten James
Davis Lydia G	Page Hannah D
Dow Geo F	Pritham Emily I
Doyle Elizabeth	Phillips Emily
Durel Emily	Pettengill Mary R
Dillingham Ellen	Parker N
Dexter Emily E	Pugsley Rebecca
Durgin Ann	Partlow Sarah
Elden William H	Quinn Cornelius
Eastman Georgeanna B	Rumery Henry A
Emery James	Remick Jennie
Eastman Julia A—2	Richardson Mary
Egleton Owen	Rogers Maria
Foss A C	Robinson Mattie
Fernald Chas F	Read Phebe
Fernald Eliza A	Rand Thos B
Parry James	Smith Moses H
Foss Mary H	Smith Jessie
Fellows Olive B	Smith John
Flower William	Smith Henry G
Gordon Andrew B	Smith Elizabeth
Gilligon G W	Smith Abby S
Goodwin Mary—2	Small Deborah
Goodwin Mary M	Small Alpah
Goodwin Cordelia	Staples Ann S
Goodwin Ann B	Stephens Ann W
Goodwin Benj	Shringer Caro
Goodwin Caroline A	Shepley Charlottee
Gilman Cynthia	Sanderson J H
Gove mrs C D	Sampson Luther
Gove miss E J	Scribner Lucy H
Gray Eliza	Stone Mary E
Gordon Thomas—3	Stackpole Mary
Gordon Susan R	Sherman Maria S
George Polly	Spalding Rodolphus—2
Goldthwaith Phillip	Stevens Sarah J
Gooch Nancy W	Sims Henry O
Gaines Maria	Thompson Caroline
Gallop Margaret	Thompson L M
Hutchins Zilpha	Thompson William
Harley Patrick	Thompson William S
Hooper Phineas B	Turner S K
Hamden Maria J	Tripp John E
Hosmer Martha	Tetlow James
Howard Mary L	Tilton Horace A
Howard Ella M	Tilton Frank
Hall Ann E—2	Thomas Eliza
Hillcoat James P	Tucker Frances
Hill Henry C	Tyens Lizza
Hill Hattie	Verrill Georgeanna
Hurlburt Emily T	Vaughan Mary
Horrizon Brewster	Whittacker Rev William
Haley Betsy R	White Mrs Thatcher S
Jordan Harriet F	Whitney Susan
Jordan Samuel	Waterhouse Olive
Johnson Hannah E	Warren Mrs Jonathan
Johnston F P	Warren Maria
Jackson Elizabeth	Wiggin Lucy B
Knapp James	Winslow Lavinia B
Kelly Hughler	Walker Lucinda
Kimball Clara D	Waship Elmira I
Keen Alfred—2	Watson Frances M
Lovejoy Viera A	Watson Mrs Frank E
Libby Elizabeth	Watson Frances
Libby Jacob I	Webber Ellen
Libby Lydia	Well Frank
Libby Susan A	Willard Annie B
Lord mrs O H	

J. TUCK, P. M

NOTICE.

Saco & Biddeford Gas Light Co.

THE Stockholders in the Saco and Biddeford Gas Light Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Manufacturer's Bank, Saco, on Monday, April 20, 1857, at 1 1-2 o'clock P. M.

T. SCAMMAN, Clerk.
Saco, March 30, 1857. 3w14

Corn and Flour.

THIS day landing from Schr Caroline, from Baltimore,
3000 bushels Yellow Mealing Corn,
50 bbls Baltimore Flour,
50 " Extra Ohio "
By J. GILPATRIC.
Saco, April 4, 1857. 14tf

Important notice to Gentlemen

The Largest and best assortment of German Broad Cloths and Doeskins to be found in the County, (14tf) by E. H. BANKS.

TO CASH PURCHASERS

—OF—

DRY GOODS:

Your Particular Attention

IS

REQUESTED TO THE

Spring Opening!

—OF—

NEW GOODS,

AT

B. F. HAMILTON'S,

Cash Store, 6 Calef Block,

SACO. 4w13

For Sale at Public Vendue.

THE Store and Lot formerly owned by Wm. Smith, deceased, situated at Smith's Corner, near the arched bridge, in Biddeford, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, the 11th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Also, a lot of land in Saco, near the Salt Works, adjoining land owned by John Gowen. Also, the reversion of dower in the residue of the aforesaid Wm Smith's property, including the dwelling house, stable and store, also a dwelling house on Green St. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. LUKE HILL,
BENJAMIN MOSHER.
Biddeford, March 26th, 1857. 3w13

H. F. ATEN, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours—from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

Office—No. 9 Central Block. Residence—Chas Morgan's, Chestnut Street.

☞ Particular attention paid to diseases of the eye. 1yr13

WANTED.

IN every town of the State of Maine, an active and enterprising agent for our new list of valuable Books. With a capital of $25 to commence with, an agent can make from $3 to $5 per day. Our Catalogue of works designed exclusively for agents, is the largest and best of any Publishers in the United States, including fifty different kinds and styles of Binding.

Please address, L. P. CROWN & CO.,
2m13 Publishers, 61 Cornhill, Boston

CHARLES H. DENNETT,

(Successor to John A. Berry,)

DEALER IN

Books, Stationery,

PAPER HANGINGS and Borders.

—ALSO,—

Chimney Prints, Window Shades,

CURTAIN FIXTURES &C.,

3m MAIN STREET, SACO. 13

Notice to the Public.

THE wants of this community have for a long time demanded a

JOB MACHINE SHOP

—AND—

IRON RAILING AND FENCE MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

This want is now supplied by MARK PRIME, at the

STEAM MILL, IN BIDDEFORD,

where he is prepared to execute with dispatch all orders in either branch of his business.

He is prepared to furnish any pattern of Fence that can be found in Boston, and at low prices.

☞ Particular attention will be given to Fences for Front Yards and Cemetery Lots, and Mill Work.

All orders will meet with prompt attention addressed to the subscriber at Saco. MARK PRIME,
Jan 30, 1857. 5tf

The North Berwick

IMPROVED

PREMIUM PLOWS

MANUFACTURED BY

TIMOTHY B. HUSSEY,

North Berwick, Maine.

Orders are solicited, which will receive prompt attention.

Cleaves & Kimball,

Of Biddeford, have a large assortment of these Plows constantly on hand. 6w13

Read! Read!! Read!!!

A Special call to Purchasers of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Be it known that B con, Clark & Co., at their Store No. 18 Central Block, have on hand and are now receiving the best assortment of Family Groceries, ever offered to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity, comprising every article usually found in a Store of this class

All our Goods having been selected with great care, expressly for our own trade, we feel warranted in saying that every Article sold by us shall be of a superior quality and at prices that will defy competition.

Housekeepers and all in want of goods in our line are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. 51

Job Waggons. Jobbing.

THE Subscribers have furnished themselves with convenient Waggons, and with horses, and are prepared to do any kind of work, such as the transportation of goods, moving families, furniture, and similar business at all times at short notice.

We keep Stages at G. U. Boyden's, Liberty St., and at Cummings & Nason's, Smith's corner, where orders may be left, and they will be punctually attended to.

Personal application may be made to J. S. Works, at the Depot, or of the drivers.

WORKS & BANKS.
Biddeford, Sept. 10, 1856. 1yr37*

Stillman B. Allen,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC,

KITTERY, York County, . . MAINE.

WILL attend to legal business in the Courts of York, and Rockingham Counties; and will give prompt attention to the collection of claims and other business

Irregular Attendance at School.

It is universally conceded by teachers that the evils of inconstant attendants are the most formidable ones with which they contend. It cannot be denied, that of all drawbacks upon common school efficiency, they are the most serious. Could parents see the evils of unnecessary absence in their true light, there is reason to believe they would be much less alarming than they now are.

Some friend of education has furnished the following, to which serious attention should be given:

1. If a boy learns to feel that he may leave his duties as a scholar for trival causes, for causes equally trival he will forsake his business when a man.

2. The time of the teacher and the school is wasted, while this absence is being recorded.

3. The teacher's time is wasted in reading and recording the delinquent's excuse, when he returns to the school.

4. He interrupts the exercises of the teacher, or some part of the school, in finding the places at which his various lessons commenced.

5. He has lost the lesson recited yesterday, and does not understand that portion of to-day's lesson which depends upon that of yesterday; and such dependence usually exists.

6. The teacher's time and patience are taxed in repeating to him the instructions of yesterday; which, however, for want of study, he does not clearly appreciate.

7. The rest of the class are deprived of the instructions of their teacher while he is teaching the delinquent.

8. The progress of the rest of the class is checked and their ambition curbed by waiting for the tardy delinquent.

9. The pride of the class is wounded, and their interest in their studies abated, by the conduct of the absentee.

10. The reputations of both teacher and schools suffer upon days of public examination by failures, which are chargeable to the absentee and not to the instruction.

11. The means generously provided for the education of the delinquent are wrong fully wasted.

12. He sets a pernicious example for the rest of the school, and usually does some actual mischief while absent.

The foregoing summary, although it in-includes only a few of the more important evils of inconstant attendance, will, if its hoped, be found sufficient to impart a *faint* idea of their alarming magnitude.—*Waterbury American.*

Greeting to Spring.

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

March is come! It is not much, to be sure. The ground is not unlocked. Frost is within and without. The sky is cold; the clouds are scowling and full of gray, as if snow was hidden within mist. Yet, March is come, and we are glad. It is the first month of Spring. Winter is over. It may come back to glean, but the harvest of Winter is past and end ended. The power of warmth will wax every day, and cold will wane. Already blue-birds are singing south of us. When *they* come, be sure that the maple trees are ready to yield their liquid treasure. Buds know what birds mean. Singing in the branches will soon draw out leaves. Grass is already alert. Wistful cattle smell the new herbage, and browse along the warm and sheltered fences for a taste of fresh growth.

We bid the Winter a hearty and glad farewell. It has domineered with wanton ways this year. We have had enough. We long for clearer skies, for warm air, for the life of nature, and the growth of all things. Even those venerable old flies, that stretch their rheumatic legs and crawl drowsily up the window-pane in the warm room, are welcome; for they remind us of Summer.

In a few weeks the plow will awake—the fields will be alive with labor, the pastures green with herbage, and all nature will rejoice again! Will all things rejoice? How is it, oh! my soul, with thee? Is it Spring to thee? Are the roots sprouting—new hope, new labor, new life? Is it about to be a period of reviving life and joy? Or shall the heavens change, and the earth, but not thou? Shall the seasons grow warm, and distill with fruitful influence, but thou remain joyless and barren?

Oh! Thou that doth bring forth the warm days, and cause the earth to spring up with new fruitfulness, filling her veins with life, visit also with reviving Spring thine own garden, and cause thy Church and thy people to burst forth as the forest into leaves, and as the fields into blossom! May new joys sing in our hearts, as birds ere long shall sing, flying far from the south, and fill the heavens with a joy over thy Church revived, greater than the joy of the earth, when the Spring gives back to her all that the Winter destroyed.—*Independent.*

A Slight Mistake.

Jim Ward is a conductor on the eastern division of the New York Central Railroad, running daily between Utica and Albany. Ward has been in the employ of the Central Railroad for a long period of years, and is one of the oldest conductors in the country. Invariably accommodating and polite, he is particularly attentive to the ladies, and always manages to make himself a favorite with those of the fair sex who accompany the trains under his direction.

A short time since, when a train under his direction was on its way east from Utica, one of those interesting incidents occurred on board the train which adds to the visible number of passengers but scarcely ever increases the profits of the trip. Ward, as soon as he discovered the condition of the lady, hustled about, and with the train running forty miles an hour, fixed up a portion of the express car, and had her conveyed thereto. A physician by the name of Beecher was on the train. His services were immediately put in requisition, and in a short time Ward had the pleasure of announcing to his anxious passengers, that mother and babe were 'doing as well as well as could be expected under the circumstances.'

The mother was a poor woman, and as soon as it became known, Ward went round with his hat, and in a short time a handsome purse was collected, and Jim, with his countenance absolutely filtering off happiness, took it in to the mother. After he reappeared, the passengers proposed the child should be named. No sooner said than done. Jim went in and got the baby, with the consent of its delighted mother, brought it out; when it was proposed it should be named 'James Ward,' after Jim, and Beecher after the physician who had professionally attended the mother. It was adopted by acclamation, and amid a general shout and approbation the babe was named 'James Ward Beecher———.' Jim with a smile of all-concealed delight, was lugging off his little namesake, when some of the ladies requested to see the 'little baby.' It was passed from hand to hand among the ladies, all admiring the little bundle, but at the same time a general disposition to smile and stuff handkerchiefs in the mouths, became manifest among the women. Jim wondered, but wondered in vain, what this subdued laughter meant, until the babe was handed to an old lady. She had not had it more than a minute, when she exclaimed:

'Law, sur!'

'Well, what's the matter,' said Jim, fearfully.

'Why, it's a gal!' said the old woman, handing the babe to Jim.

Then rose a yell of laughter; the men broke out first, then the women, then they broke out together, until one universal scream filled the car.

Several gentlemen threw their hats and mufflers out of the windows, while others endeavored unsuccessfully, to 'saw their legs off.' The women blushed and screamed;—the men shouted and held their sides. In the midst of this fun and laughter, Jim made his escape from the car with his 'Jim Ward Beecher,' and for the rest of the trip, on the platform of the baggage car, ruminated on the sudden changes and mutations of human life.—*Buffalo Republic.*

Legal Anecdote.

A friend at our elbow, says an exchange, relates a legal anecdote, which is too good to be lost. It is of course located 'out west,' that region so famous for its humorous jurists, and illustrates the ruling passion for 'poker,' even among western members of the bar. The court is in session, the Judges are on the bench, and the case of Smith vs Brown, is called up.

'All ready,' shouts the counsel for defendant, but the counsel for plaintiff does not respond.

'Who's for the plaintiff?' inquired the Judge somewhat impatiently.

'May it please the court,' said a rising member of the legal fraternity, 'Pilkins is for the plaintiff, but I left him just now over in the tavern, playing a game of poker.—He's got such a 'sucker' there, and he's sure to skin him if he only has time. He's got the thing to wring in a 'cold duck,' in which case he will deal for himself four aces and his opponent four queens, so that your honor will perceive that he must 'rake the persimmons.'

The look of impatience vanished from the face of his Honor at once, and an expression more of sorrow than anger took its place.—At length he said, with a sigh—

'Dear me, that's too bad. It happens at a very unfortunate time; I am very anxious to go on with these cases.'

A brown study followed, and at length a happy idea struck the judge.

'Bill,' said he, addressing the friend of the absent Pilkins, who had spoken, 'you understand poker about as well as Pilkins. Suppose you go over and play his hand.'

A POINT OF ORDER.—One of the members of the Lower House of the New York Legislature rejoiced in the name of Bloss. He had the honor of representing the County of Monroe, and if his sagacity as a legislator did not win for him the respect of his associates, his eccentricities often ministered to their entertainment.

One day in the midst of a windy harangue that had become intolerable for its length and emptiness, the "member from the metropolis" stopped to take a drink of water. Bloss, springing to his feet, cried:

"Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman from New York to order!"

The whole Assembly was startled and stilled; the member from New York stood aghast with the glass in his hand, while the Speaker said:

"The gentleman from Monroe will please state his point of order."

To which Mr. Bloss with very great gravity replied:

"I submit, sir, that it is not in order for a wind-mill to go by water."

It was a shot between wind and water; the verbose orator was confounded, and immediately put himself and his glass down together.

Elder Blunt and Sister Scrub.

In one of the Eastern States there is a settlement which has long been celebrated as a stronghold of Methodism. A few rods up the road from the school-house lived Squire Scrub. You can tell, at first sight, that the "Squire" was "well to do" in the world.—His house was the itinerant's home; and a right sweet, pleasant home it would have been but for a certain unfortunate weakness of every other-way *excellent* Sister Scrub.—The weakness I alluded to was, or at least it was suspected to be, *the love of praise.*

Now the good sister was really worthy of high praise and she often received it; but she had a way of disparaging herself and her performances, which some people thought was intended to invite praise. No housewife kept her floors looking so clean and her walls so well white washed as she. Every board was scrubbed and scoured till further scrubbing and scouring would have been labor wasted. No one could look on her white ash floor, and not admire the polish her industry gave it. The "Squire" was a good provider, and Sister Scrub was an excellent cook; and so their table groaned under a burden of good things on all occasions when good cheer was demanded. And yet you could never enter the house and sit half an hour without being reminded that "husband held court yesterday, and she couldn't keep the house decent." If you sat down to eat with them she was sorry she "had'nt anything fit to eat." She had been scrubbing, or washing, or ironing, or she had been half sick, and she hasn't got such or such things, that she ought to have. Nor did it matter how beautiful or how well prepared the repast really was, there was always *something* deficient, the want of which furnished a text for a disparaging discourse on the occasion.

Elder Blunt, the circuit preacher, was a good man. His religion was of the most genuine, experimental kind. He was a very plain man. He, like Mr. Wesley, would no more preach a *fine* sermon than wear a fine coat. He was celebrated for his common-sense way of exhibiting the principles of religion. He *would* speak just what he tho't, and as he felt. He somehow got the name of being an eccentric preacher, as every man, I believe, does, who never prevaricates and always acts and speaks as he thinks.

Somehow or other, Elder Blunt had heard of Sister Scrub, and of that infirmity of hers and he resolved to cure her. On his first round he stopped at "Squire Scrub's," as all other itinerants had done before him—John, the young man, took the elder's horse and put him in the stable, and the preacher entered the house. He was shown into the best room, and soon felt very much at home. He expected to hear something in due time disparaging the domestic arrangements, but he heard it sooner than he expected. This time, if Sister Scrub could be credited, her house was all upside down; it wasn't fit to stay in, and she was sadly mortified to be caught in such a plight.

The elder looked around the room, as if to observe the terrible disorder, but said not a word. By and by the dinner was ready, and the elder sat down with the family to a well-spread table. Here again, Sister Scrub found everything faulty; the coffee wasn't fit to drink, and she hadn't anything fit to eat.

The elder lifted his dark eye to her face; for a moment he seemed to penetrate her very soul with his austere gaze; then slowly rising from the table he said:

"Brother Scrub, I want my horse immediately: I must leave."

"Why, Brother Blunt, what is the matter?"

"Matter! Why, sir, your house isn't fit to stay in, and you havn't anything fit to eat or drink, and I won't stay."

But the "Squire" and his lady were confounded. This was a piece of eccentricity entirely unlooked for. They were stupefied. But the elder was gone. He wouldn't stay in a house not fit to stay in, and where there wasn't anything fit to eat or drink.

Poor Sister Scrub! She wept like a child at her folly. She "knew it would be all over town," she said, "and that everybody would be laughing at her." And then, how should she meet the blunt, honest elder again! "She hadn't meant anything by what she had said." Ah! she never thought how wicked it was to say *so much* that didn't mean anything.

The upshot of the whole matter was, that Sister Scrub "saw herself as others saw her." She ceased making apologies, and became a wiser and better Christian. Elder Blunt always puts up there, always finds everything as it should be, and with all his eccentricities, is thought by the family most agreeable, and he is acknowledged by everybody to be the most consistent of men. "*Tales and Talkings,*" *by Rev. J. T. Watson.*

PROF. O. J. WOOD'S

Hair Restorative!!

For Producing Hair on Bald Heads, and Restoring

Gray Hair to its Natural Color.

THIS ASTONISHING AND UNEQUALLED Preparation has never failed to produce a growth on Bald Heads, when used according to the direction, and turn hair back to its original color, after having become gray and reluctate in all its original beauty, lustre, softness and beauty. Removes at once all scurf, dandruff and unpleasant itching, scrotula, eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp. It also prevents the hair from becoming unhealthy and falling off, and hence acts as a perfect

Hair Invigorator and Tonic.

A gentleman of Boston writes to his friend in New Bedford thus:

To your inquiries, I would reply, that when I first commenced using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, my hair was almost white, and had been so for the last ten years and it was very thin on the top of my head, and very loose, and pulled out freely; but I found that before I had used all the second bottle, (which was eight weeks) my hair was entirely changed to its original color, light brown, and is now free from dandruff and quite moist. I have had my hair cut five or six times since the change, and have never seen any thing like white hair starting from the roots; and it is now as thick as it ever was, and does not come out at all. It has proved in my case all that I could wish to ask.

July 1, 1855. Yours, etc.——

[From the Boston Herald.]

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hair can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnson & Stone, Gardiner, Maine, is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge, of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the hair. Before using it, I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURPHY.

Professor O. J. Wood.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., January 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant itching tendency with which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the pleasure and profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.

Professor Wood.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

WOOD'S HAIR DYE. This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar kind, now before the public, enjoys a better reputation as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect upon the growth and character of the air, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It has, also, we understand, a tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effects of age.—With such recommendation in its favor, we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman should be without so valuable an adjunct to their toilet.

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

3m13

Sold by all Druggists here.

AGENTS.—*In Biddeford,* J. Sawyer; *in Saco,* S. S. Mitchell, successor to D. L. Mitchell. Wholesale Agents in Boston, Weeks & Potter. In Portland, H. H. Hay. 3m0t3

Carriages for Sale.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand at their shop on Temple St. Saco,

CARRIAGES

of various kinds, embracing Two Wheel Chaises, Top Buggies, Side Spring Wagons, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.,

which they offer to sell at low prices for cash or on approved credit. Purchasers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our carriages before purchasing. ☞ Carriages made to order, and repairing in all its branches done on short notice.

CHADBOURNE & GAREY.

Saco, June 13, 1856. 24tf

C. C. BOYDEN,

—DEALER IN—

MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,

OF ALL KINDS.

LETTER, NOTE, BILL, CAP, and FANCY PAPER, and ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, TISSUE AND WRAPPING PAPER, SHOE PAPER, PERIODICAL AND SHEET MUSIC, AND FANCY GOODS

At No. 6, Washington Block.

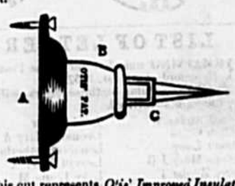
Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1856. 48

OTIS' LIGHTNING RODS.

From PROFESSOR LOOMIS of Ga

"Having for the past 8 years given considerable attention to the various departments of electrical science, and having examined many lightning conductors, North and South, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductor, as embodying more of the necessary scientific principle, and of the conditions of certain protection, than any now in use in this country.

The elegant and perfect method of insulation constitutes its chief excellence, while it combines all the advantages of other rods. *When the rod passes through glass rings, which are supported by metalic iron bolts, screwed into the walls of the house,* as in the old method, the glass is easily broken. 1st, by being interposed between two metallic surfaces; 3d, by the condensation of the atmosphere before an electrical current, 3d, by the violent collapse of the air which immediately follows—and 4th, by the heat of the electrical discharge, like the pouring of hot water into a glass tumbler. The insulators, being thus broken, the electrical fluid is even invited into the building, (by the rod coming in contact with the iron bolt.) *Many houses with this imperfect protection, have been destroyed by lightning.* But a few days since I saw a small brick house struck, though *protected* by two such rods. I regard the inventor of this *new conductor* as a benefactor of mankind, in having furnished the world with so certain a protection to life and property against the most terrific agent.



This cut represents *Otis' Improved Insulator:*—*A* being the color which secures the insulator to the building—B the solid glass bolt introduced between the rod and building—C the lateral point, with the aperture through which the rod passes.

CLEAVES & KIMBALL of Biddeford, are Agents for the sale of Town and County rights for Otis's Patent in this State and New Hampshire, and they would add that they know of no legitimate business which offers so many inducements to young men of small capital, as this.

Orders addressed to them or to D. L. TOPPAN, Saco, for rods in this Co., will receive prompt attention.

N. B. *The rod running through glass rings, referred to by Prof. Loomis, will be furnished and put up by Otis's Agents for 6 1-4 to 8 cts per foot.

March 25th, 1857. 14—3mos.

Commercial Nursery

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his Nursery, near the Saco Cemetery,

Apple, Pear, Plum & Cherry Trees

From all the leading popular Varieties.

Apple Trees,	10 to 33 cents each.
Pear "	25 cents to $1 "
Cherry "	25 " to $1 "
Plum "	50 " to $1 "
Roses in varieties, including Moss,	33 " to 50c. "
Grape Vines,	33 " to 50 "
Honeysuckles, several varieties,	33 " to 50 "
15,000 Buckthorn,	$10 to 15 per thousand.
12,000 Asparagus,	3 to 5 "
50,000 Apple stocks for grafting or budding,	$5 per 1000, $40 per 10,000

1,000 New Hampshire Fruit Trees sent here for sale.

All kinds of *Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., on inviting terms,* by

DANIEL MAHONY,
Practical Nurseryman.

Bulbous Flowering Roots,

For Spring and Autumn Planting, such as Amaryllis, Gladiolus, Hyacinths, Tulips, crown Imperials, Lillies, &c.

AMERICAN SEEDS!

Collections of seeds of American Forest Trees and Shrubs, and of rare and beautiful American Plants, will be supplied suitable to send to Europe and other countries.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Carrots, Beets, English Turnips, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Parsnips, Ruta Bags, Mangel Wurtzel, Onions, Extra Early Peas, &c.	
Long Orange Carrot, (best for field culture)	$1 per lb.
Improved Ruta Baga, (fine American)	" "
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel,	" "
English Turnips,	" "

For sale at J. G. Deerings, and the Union Store, Saco; Elias Harmon's and Cummings & Wedgwood's store, Biddeford; also at the Nursery, by

DANIEL MAHONY,
Practical Gardener.

All kinds of Garden Work done by well trained hands.

The proprietor of the Commercial Nursery begs leave to state that the grounds appropriated to this establishment have been carefully prepared by himself for the Nursery business, and that the stock has been judiciously selected from the most approved varieties, and all the practical operations have been performed by himself or under his own eye, with a view to win for his botanical establishment a first rate reputation for accuracy.

The Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Creepers, are of rare and valuable varieties, and are in good condition for transplanting.

The proprietor embraces this opportunity to assure the public that he has had nearly thirty years' experience in his vocation, both in Europe and this country, and that his horticultural knowledge is the result of close application to his profession during the whole of that period; consequently the public may feel assured that all orders entrusted to him will be faithfully and promptly executed.

Inexperienced purchasers of Trees are often imposed upon by dealers, who represent them to be what they are not, consequently it would say to all, buy your trees from a Nurseryman where you will be likely to get fair dealings, and not refuse or small stuff, such as are commonly sold by travelling agents, at an exorbitant price, all things considered. As a general rule, home industry ought to be encouraged, and by so doing you will promote your own interest.

Saco, March 13, 1857. 11tf

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of PATENTS

(LATE AGENT OF U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, UNDER THE ACT OF 1837.)

No. 78 State Street, opposite Kilby St., Boston

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions unsurpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of patents, R. H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor for procuring Patents. There were few, if any persons acting in that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

1y21

Pressed Hay and Straw.

PRESSED HAY and STRAW, of the first quality, for sale wholesale or retail, by the subscriber at Smith's Corner.

3m0s2 SAMUEL STIMSON.

Pressed Hay.

PRESSED HAY kept constantly on hand, wholesale or retail, by JOHN GILPATRIC.

August 29th, 1856. 35tf

EMERY & LORING,

COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW

SACO.

OFFICE—MAIN (corner of WATER) Street.

MOSES EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING

N. B. The highest price paid for Land Warrants.

Fire Insurance.

BEING Agent of several of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the Country, a share of patronage is solicited. DOMINICUS JORDAN

Saco, Apr 4th, 1856. 16tf

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW

SACO.

Two Valuable House Lots for Sale

On the corner of Bacon and Hill sts.

By CHARLES A. MASON.

Biddeford, Feb. 12, 1857. 3m7

FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS

And other Valuable Real Estate.

THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Saco and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.

The House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Saco, between the Railroad Depots of Biddeford and Saco—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Saco or Biddeford, being within six minutes walk of Main street and Pepperell Square, Saco, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mill of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet long and 42 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with side walks has been built across the Saco River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford, and placing them within three minutes' walk of Smith's Corner. From this bridge a street is graded to the Railroad Crossing on Water street, which will be extended to Buxton Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Saco River, and to Water street.

The new road recently laid out by the County Commissioners, extending into the country from Saco, will intersect with Market street, which passes across the above described bridge to Biddeford.

Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mills on said island.

They will sell also in lots of from one to five acres, as may be wanted, a tract of land adjoining that which is reserved for house lots. Said tract consists of 44 acres, and is situated on the Western side of the Railroad, and runs to the Buxton road, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Saco Depot.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors, A. H. Boyd, Saco; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence Barnes, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Newell, Manchester, N. H.

For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford agent for the proprietors. 5tf

Pianofortes and Melodeons,

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

L. R. HORTON & CO.,

Are Agents for J. Chickering's splendid 6 and 7 Octave Pianos. N. M. Lowe's Cottage Pianos plain case, improved action 6 1-2 Octave. Price, $175. Also, Smith's Melodeons, of superior tone and finish. All of the above instruments are for sale on terms which defy competition.

Music Rooms, corner of Liberty and Laconia Streets.

Instruction given on the Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in thorough Bass.

Old instruments taken in exchange for new.—Second hand Pianos and Melodeons for sale on the most reasonable terms. 1y47

HAS been before the public more than 20 years and is deservedly popular in the cure of Sprains, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels, Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agent with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. Tucker & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

W. C. Byer, Central Block, Biddeford; Tristram Gilman, Saco, and by Druggists generally. Wholesale by H. H. Hay, Portland; Weeks & Potter; Burr, Foster & Co., Boston. 48

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,

AND HUMOR SYRUP.

To the Public. Whereas, one Charles H. Kent has been counterfeiting my Allied Ointment, and palming off upon the public an article under the name of the "Genuine Allied Ointment" which ointment is a base imitation of mine. I have commenced an action against the said Kent for the same. Professor Hayes, State Assayer for the State of Massachusetts, after having analyzed the two articles, says—"Chemically considered, these two samples cannot be pronounced to be alike." And the certificates which the said Kent is circulating are forgeries and impositions, as the affidavits of the following names prove, viz: A. W. STEARNS, A. S. BEXER, JOHN S. STAFFORD, M. S. MERRILL. Sworn to before me, N. W. Harmon, J. P. E. D. HAYES.

Lawrence, Mass., June 11, 1856.

AGENTS. Dr. James Sawyer, and Augustus Sawyer, Biddeford; T. Gilman, and D. L. Mitchell, Saco; H. H. Hay, Portland, General Agent. 1y26

WOOD LAND

AND HOUSE LOTS

IN BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with wood and Timber, and located within about 1 of a mile from the village. Also a large number of House and Store Lots in the village. Terms easy.

47tf THOMAS QUINBY, *Agents.*

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, the 31st inst., the Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. Geo. KNIGHT, and FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. PARKER, will run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin,	$1,25
" on Deck,	1,00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state-rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night, will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

☞ Freight taken as usual.

1y24 L. BILLINGS, Agent.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.

A Splendid Lot of HAIR, NAIL, TOOTH, and CLOTHES BRUSHES. Also, the

French Osier Brush,

for Velvets and fine Goods. For sale cheap at

T. GILMAN'S,

40tf Factory Island.

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE,

On Chestnut Street.

One half of a double house, containing eleven rooms, suitable for a boarding house, or two small families, with stable and shed, and a good well of water, and within five minutes' walk of the Pepperell, Laconia and Water Power Corporations, and near the Railroad Depot. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.

J. S. C. MOULTON.

Biddeford, August 16th, 1856. 33

ARCTUSINE.

A Preparation from the Canada Bear, for promoting the growth and luxuriance of the Hair. For sale by

T. GILMAN,

40tf Factory Island, Saco.

Science against Strength.

A Superior article of WASHING POWDER, for sale by HASELTINE & HOWARD.

A CASH BUSINESS.

The undersigned, having been in the Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Biddeford, for the last three years, and having trusted our Goods to A. B. and C., some of whom have left for parts unknown, leaving us minus our dues; now, be it known, that from and after January 1st, 1857, we shall adopt the

CASH SYSTEM.

Believing the ready cash business to be incomparably better for the buyer as well as seller, than the old method of trusting from 12 months to forever, or waiting from 30, 60, or 90 days to some future time not yet conceived of, we have concluded to adopt the motto,

"CASH DOWN, OR NO SALE."

Mark this, no person pays at our counter

A PERCENTAGE FOR ANOTHER'S BAD DEBTS.

Our friends who have traded with us under the old system, will please favor us with their patronage under the new, and thereby benefit the buyer as well as the seller.

PEOPLE FROM THE COUNTRY

Are especially invited to give us a call, for we shall surely sell cheaper than can possibly be done on the credit system.

B. K ROSS & Co,

Liberty Street, Biddeford, Me.

JANUARY 1ST, 1857.

NEW GROCERY STORE,

—AND—

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers, having formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of

STORER & HANSON,

have taken the Gaines Block, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Main and Free Sts.

and have just received from Boston an entire new Stock of Family Groceries, which they are prepared to sell upon reasonable terms, to all who may favor them with their patronage. At their store may be found every article of the best quality, which may be wanted for family use. Among our articles may be found.

TEAS.

SOUCHONG,
OOLONG,
YOUNG HYSON,
OLD HYSON,

and a better article of BLACK TEA, than can be found at any other store in this city.

SUGARS.

CRUSHED, MUSCOVADO,
GRANULATED,
SAN JORGE.

POWDERED.
W. COFFEE CRUSHED,
Y. COFFEE CRUSHED.
BROWN HAVANA.

COFFEE.

OLD JAVA,
P. LABELLO,
RIO.
ST. DOMINGO,
BURNED and GROUND,
BURNED and UNGROUND.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.

SUNDRIES.

Bottle pickles,	Rice, Split peas,
Olive Oil, Ketchup,	Butter, Cheese,
Flavoring Extracts,	Pork and Lard,
Spices, Raisins,	Corn and Flour,
Figs, Currants,	Brooms and Brushes,
Tapioca, Sago,	Crockery and Glass Ware,
Winchester Soap,	Stone and Earthen "
Castile & Fancy "	

and every article wanted for family use.

S. C. STORER.
H. D. HANSON.

Late Clerks of C. E. Storer & Co.

Saco, Jan. 16, 1857. 3tf

NEW ARRIVAL OF

CORN & FLOUR.

Just received from Schooner Mary Ann, from Baltimore.

5000 bush. prime Yellow Corn.	
50 bbls. Phenix Double Extra Flour.	
80 " Union " "	
50 " Clarksville " "	

Also in Store, just from Montreal,

525 bbls. Extra and Fancy Flour.

Also, now discharging, from Cleveland, Ohio,

150 bbls. Akron Double Extra Flour.	
100 " American Mills " "	
180 " Bellfountain " "	
100 " Danville " "	
50 " Empire Mills Fancy "	
50 " Clayton Extra "	

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, by

BOYD & STORER,
Nos. 1 and 2 Auber Hall Block.
Main Street, Saco.

Dec. 16—51

C. W. BOOTHBY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Opposite the Saco House, Main st., Saco

WILL cut and make Gentlemen's Garments in the latest style and most durable manner. Also, for sale at his store a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and Gents. Furnishing Goods, such as Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, &c.

Saco, June 2, 1856. 23tf

Humors.

☞ CANKER, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY,

ARE CURED BY

ARNOLD'S GLOBULES and VITAL FLUID.

They cannot exist against action of these Medic Chemicals.

Humors in the blood are the sole first cause of Consumption, by consuming the blood's vitality. These preparations *consume humors and give vitality* by the great powers of *Chemistry.*

See Circulars, to be had of Medicine Dealers.

BURR, FOSTER & Co., 1 Cornhill, General Agents.

Mansfield & Co., City Wharf, Boston, Special Agents.

For Sale by Drs. J. Sawyer and G. W. Pierson, Biddeford; Dr. Wm. Bailey and E. J. Smith, Saco; A. Warren, Kennebunk; Jos. Curtis, Wells.

At a Court of Probate, held at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the third Tuesday of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.

E. E. BOURNE and Henry Kingsbury, assignees of George Emmons and Clement Littlefield of Kennebunk, partners under the firm of Emmons & Littlefield, having presented their first account, in said capacity, for probate, in said county of Cumberland, the said E. E. Bourne, being now Judge of Probate in the County of York,

IT WAS ORDERED, That the said assignees give notice to all persons interested, by causing notice to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford in the County of York, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Portland, on the first Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

WILLIAM G. BARROWS, Judge.

A true copy, attest:

12 AARON B. HOLDEN, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Portland, within and for the